

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, scattered
snow. Temp. 7-4 (45-39). Sunday, variable.
NOON: Saturday, scattered showers. Temp.
(45-39). Sunday, showers. CHANGING: High.
NY: Saturday, clear. Temp. 13-20 (55-68).
NY: Sunday, rain. Temp. 5-14 (41-57).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Herald Tribune

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CLASS NO.	18929
DATE	
12 E. Kenya	Shs. 2.25
20 S. Lebanon	SL 2.25
30 D. Egypt	2.30
40 P. Morocco	2.30
50 F. France	2.30
60 G. Germany	2.30
70 I. Italy	2.30
80 J. Japan	2.30
90 K. Korea	2.30
100 L. Luxembourg	2.30
110 M. Mexico	2.30
120 N. Netherlands	2.30
130 O. Norway	2.30
140 P. Portugal	2.30
150 R. Romania	2.30
160 S. Spain	2.30
170 T. Switzerland	2.30
180 U. U.S. Military	2.30
190 V. Vietnam	2.30

Push by Dissidents At Low Point After Soviet Crackdown

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (NYT).—The small Soviet human rights movement, which has attracted much attention around the world, is at its lowest point in years after a campaign of arrests, threats and forced relocations against most of its leaders. Its momentum has been curbed, its political activity undermined and its communications network in the West badly disrupted.

Yet new people have joined the movement as fast as the old have disappeared. Experienced for the most part and less dynamic than the previous generation, they have positions less stature in this supremely bureaucratic society and thus are somewhat less able to generate respect than their predecessors.

At the unending appearance of new names in open letters and press conferences, the movement cannot be pronounced dead. At worst, it will experience a lull, as a new community of dissidents takes shape.

Fewer Remain

One part of the movement has gone to the West, and the East, and fewer of us remain," said Naum Meiman, a mathematician professor, referring to the emigration and the imprisonment of activists. "The movement will continue, though, at a



President Carter praying at the monument to the Warsaw Ghetto, razed in 1943.

President's Wife Visits Cardinal Carter-Gierek Talks Far-Ranging

From Wire Dispatches

WARSAW, Dec. 30.—President Carter today held wide-ranging talks with Polish Communist party chief Edward Gierek and invited him to visit the United States. A joint communiqué later said that the invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date for the trip by Mr. Gierek, who last visited Washington in 1974, would be fixed through diplomatic channels.

President Carter's wife, Rosalynn, meanwhile paid an unscheduled visit to Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, Poland's Roman Catholic primate.

Officials said that Mr. Carter showed his intense personal concern over human rights in Eastern Europe while having a three-hour private meeting with Mr. Gierek, mostly over lunch. The session was Mr. Carter's first meeting with a top Soviet-bloc leader.

They discussed issues of both international and direct Polish-U.S. interest, officials said.

The official communiqué said the two leaders were satisfied with their talks and believed that "continued visits at the highest levels, as well as visits by other

leading personalities of both countries, serve the interest of both countries and the development of détente and international cooperation."

Mrs. Carter, accompanied by Zbigniew Brzezinski, White House national security adviser, met with Cardinal Wyszyński at his Warsaw office for an hour and 20 minutes. Mr. Brzezinski, a native of Warsaw, acted as translator.

The Roman Catholic Church has the allegiance of up to 90 percent of the Polish people and is a powerful force in national life.

"We talked about social and moral issues, both of Poland and of the times," Mrs. Carter later said of her meeting with the 76-year-old cardinal. "I enjoyed being with him very much."

Mr. Brzezinski, who left Poland for the United States at (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

A Festive Kiss May Lift More Than Spirits

PARIS, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—If someone tries to kiss you using New Year's Eve festivities on the Avenue des Champs Elysees, watch your wallet, police here warned today.

Those in the festive crowd on the famous avenue traditionally kiss indiscriminately—the clock strikes midnight, at police said that last Year's Eve more than 100 complaints were received from men whose pockets had been picked.

Not until the mid-1960s, near the end of a brief, tentative trend toward liberalization, did the human rights movement as it is now known spring. At first it was little more than an assortment of Moscow intellectuals demonstrating and petitioning on behalf of the writers Andrei Sinavsky and Yuri Daniel, who were tried in February, 1968, and convicted of slander against the state.

The writers' supporters made contact with the Western press at the trial. At first, according to an account, the Russians and the Westerners kept to themselves; then one or two Russians approached U.S. and British correspondents.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Campaign of Intimidation Vietnamese Cite Anti-Escape Effort

By Henry Kann

BANGKOK, Thailand, Dec. 30 (AP).—The Vietnamese government, apparently increasingly concerned over the flight of its citizens, has begun an open campaign of intimidation—publishing the names of escapees and threatening them with severe penalties.

The information was brought to the public by a Thai newspaper, which said that the government was threatening to execute anyone who helped an escapee.

The new arrivals in this overcrowded, primitive camp said the posters stated that those seeking to escape were traitors and would be severely punished. The penalties decreed were 3 to 5 years in prison for anyone caught and 5 to 10 years for those who helped an escapee.

They were made to stay below all night. Every time a prisoner lifted the boards over the hold, guards slammed the covers down on his fingers. On the following morning, the three boats were taken to the mainland, near the port of Rach Gia.

Men, women and children were taken to a prison camp, where the men and women working in the next two months clearing the jungle for more fields. The children remained in prison during the day, but like their parents they were required to attend long political indoctrination sessions every evening.

The prisoners were informed that in punishment, although no trials were held, all their belongings—houses, land and property down to all valuables they had on their persons—had been confiscated.

Behind Barbed Wire

The prisoners were under constant armed guard, and the areas in which they worked were cordoned with barbed wire.

Their stay lasted six months, until they were told that they had been given a "temporary pardon" and would be returned to their home region, Phu Quoc. They were assigned an uninhabited area to clear and told to build new houses with wood from the trees they felled. Their old neighbors helped them get back on their feet, but surveillance and harassment were strong.

"They put us under such pressures that we just had to try to escape again," a Nung youth said. "But we were more frightened this time even than the last."

Interpreter Gives Poles 'Lusty' Arrival Translation

WARSAW, Dec. 30 (AP).—A State Department translator whose erratic Polish version of President Carter's arrival speech provoked laughter among the welcoming crowd was relieved of some of his interpreting duties today, U.S. officials said.

When Mr. Carter, speaking at Warsaw's airport last night, mentioned the Polish people's desires for the future, translator Stephen Seymour said in Polish "your best for the future," Seymour reported. They said Mr. Carter's "when I left the United States" was translated into "when I abandoned the United States."

Mr. Seymour's Polish was "very rusty," local journalists said. Mr. Seymour was hired by the State Department especially for this trip.

"It looks as if Seymour learned his Polish from a grandfather or somebody who must have emigrated from some backwoods of eastern Poland decades ago," a Polish newspaper said. "He used antiquated words and strange grammar, just as uneducated Polish peasants still do."

Russian Words

Polish listeners also said Mr. Seymour seemed to be substituting some Russian words and syntax for the Polish.

These additional mistranslations of the Carter speech were reported:

• "Our nation was founded" became "our nation was woven."

• "Poland is the ancestral home of more than 6 million Americans" came out as "a state also which constitutes the fatherland of 10 million Americans."

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell denied reports that Mr. Seymour had been relieved of all translating duties. But Mr. Powell said that another translator would be used for Mr. Carter's news conference.

State Department spokesman John Trainor said Mr. Seymour might be limited to translating from Polish into English during the remainder of Mr. Carter's 35-hour visit. Mr. Seymour was not available for comment.

No Offense Taken

Polish officials denied that they felt offended or insulted. "Look, it was funny and we had a good laugh. But why should we feel offended?" asked the chief editor of the national press agency Interpress, Mirosław Wojciechowski.

Warsaw-born Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, told newsmen on the flight here from Washington that his Polish is sufficient for social conversation but not for official talks. He left Poland as a 10-year-old after attending a Warsaw school for three years.

On Israeli-Held Land U.S. Attempts to Heal Policy Rift With Egypt

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Dec. 30.—President Carter, seeking to heal a new rift with Cairo, today clarified one U.S. position in an apparent attempt to mollify President Anwar Sadat but stuck to another stand that Mr. Sadat called "unbearable" to Egypt's peace initiative.

Mr. Carter said that, although he has no current plans to visit Cairo on his nine-day, six-nation tour, "I have a standing invitation from President Sadat" and "it is mutually convenient and desirable we will certainly consider" adding a Cairo stop to the trip's flexible itinerary.

The U.S. leader adhered to his stand, expressed Tuesday in an interview a day before he left Washington, that he opposes giving the Palestinians a "new, independent state in the heart of the Middle East." Instead, he said, the United States favors a Palestinian "entity" tied into Jordan—whose leader, King Hussein, Mr. Carter is to see in Iran during the weekend.

In the Washington interview that preceded his trip, President Carter also said he considered that Israeli insistence on keeping some troops in currently occupied Arab territory was a reasonable negotiating position.

No Military Settlement

Today, however, in the apparent attempt to soothe Mr. Sadat, Mr. Carter said: "We don't back any Israeli military settlement in the Gaza Strip or on the West Bank."

And Mr. Carter added that the United States has no intention of imposing a solution on the Jerusalem and Cairo regimes in their current peace negotiations. "Any agreement that can be reached between the Israelis and Egypt would be acceptable to us," the President declared.

Commenting on the U.S. leader's Tuesday interview, Mr. Sadat said that the stand against the independent Palestinian state "surprised, disappointed and embarrassed" him, making his quest for peace "very difficult."

Today, however, Mr. Carter said that his position had not changed, despite the Tuesday interview.

Mr. Carter spoke today at his first news conference outside the United States and the first held by a U.S. president in a Communist-ruled country. He answered questions for 30 minutes.

It was not immediately known whether Mr. Carter heard the same translations of Polish reporters' questions as did millions of Americans while watching the news conference, which was telecast to the United States by satellite. Mr. Carter wore an earphone giving him an immediate translation of questions posed in Polish.

"It's a great honor for me to be here in Poland to reaffirm and strengthen the historic and strong ties of friendship and mutual purpose which exist between our two countries," Mr. Carter began in his meeting with both Polish and U.S. newsmen at the Victoria International Hotel.

He said he had conducted "very fruitful discussions" with Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek on issues including NATO (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

On Begin's Palestinian Plan Sadat Said to Seek Talks With Carter

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Dec. 30 (NYT).—Egypt is anxious to tell the United States that President Carter and his aides have failed to grasp just how fundamentally unacceptable is the plan by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin for limited self-rule for the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

This, Egyptian officials said today, is the message that President Anwar Sadat will give President Carter if a meeting can be arranged for Wednesday, the day Mr. Carter may stop in Egypt on his flight from Saudi Arabia to Paris.

Mr. Sadat spent the day today in Luxor, in upper Egypt, with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and informed officials late tonight were not yet able to confirm that plans for the brief U.S.-Egyptian summit had been made.

If there is no meeting, the Egyptians will use other channels to convey to Washington their deep anxiety over the Carter administration's current stand, Egyptian officials said.

Egyptian officials today reflected the anger displayed in interviews yesterday by Mr. Sadat over the timing and substance of President Carter's statement Wednesday night advising against the creation of a Palestinian state.

In a clarifying statement, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance later declared that the United States still believed there should be a Palestinian homeland. [The President made the same point Friday; see story above.] But the statement failed to repair the damage done by Mr. Carter's declaration, officials here said today.

The Egyptians are particularly upset, the officials said, because President Sadat had thought that he had received a commitment from Mr. Carter that the United States would use its influence to soften the Israeli position as outlined by Mr. Begin to U.S. officials a week before the Israeli-Egyptian summit on Christmas Day in Jerusalem.

Mr. Begin was invited to Egypt on the basis of Mr. Vance's original judgment that the Israeli leader now was sufficiently "flexible" to permit Israeli-Egyptian progress toward a comprehensive settlement, the officials said.

Timing of Summit

And it was on the basis of Mr. Carter's assurances to Mr. Sadat about the Israeli negotiating position that the Jerusalem summit was moved up to Christmas day, the officials added.

The upset in Egyptian eyes is that the United States has a moral obligation to encourage Israel to make concessions on such basic issues as the Palestinian question but decided to exert pressure on Egypt instead.

More basically, Egyptian analysts are disturbed because they feel that even such specialists as Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, fail to grasp that in the Arab view Mr. Begin's proposal for the West Bank does not constitute a step toward self-determination, but is a negation of self-determination.

The plan gives residents of the West Bank the right to elect a council, but the council would have no power to change the status of the land.

With respect to the outlook for the economy in the next year, Mr. Miller cited the consensus forecast of economists of slower growth than this past year's and a higher rate of inflation, and commented:

"The inflation part of the forecast is very disturbing."

"If the [economic] expansion can be prolonged by a resurgence in capital spending—which we haven't had yet—its prospect of better real growth and lower inflation is there. We can attack both problems at the same time."

Mr. Miller, whose appointment is subject to Senate confirmation, said he did not feel it was appropriate to offer any suggestions about dealing with the problems of the dollar until he assumes his new post.

Turks to Get 2 Key NATO Commands

ISTANBUL, Dec. 30 (WP).—Two Turkish generals—not yet named—are to take over command from Americans of land and air forces defending NATO's southeast flank.

The command change, announced simultaneously in Ankara and at NATO headquarters at Cateau, Belgium, today, will take place in the middle of next year.

Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil said the switch was a "natural necessity" following Greece's withdrawal from NATO's integrated military command in 1974, which left U.S. generals in charge of exclusively Turkish units.

The two NATO regional commands are Headquarters Allied Land Forces Southeastern Europe (Land Southeast) and the Sixth Allied Tactical Air Force Command (Sixat), both based in Izmir, on Turkey's Aegean coast.

Land Southeast is presently commanded by U.S. Gen. Sam Walker and Sixat by Lt. Gen. Benjamin B. Ball.

Until 1974 they had under their command four field armies: Three Turkish, with a strength of about 400,000, and one Greek, with nearly 150,000 men, and the air forces of Turkey and Greece. Each U.S. commander had Turkish and Greek deputies and Turkish and Greek officers were assigned to the Izmir headquarters staff.

Following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, however, Greece withdrew its forces and headquarters personnel from the Izmir command, charging that NATO had done nothing to stop the Turkish operation.

The alliance's southeastern defenses were further affected by the imposition by Congress of an arms embargo against Turkey and severance of U.S. military aid, resumption of which U.S. legislators have made conditional on Turkish withdrawal from Cyprus.

Gen. Ballis said the command change was a "major advancement toward strengthening the NATO alliance" and Gen. Alexander Haig, supreme Allied commander, said it was "a very logical, corrective measure to straighten out what has been a three-year unsatisfactory situation."

France Is Seen Moving Toward Cruise Missile

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP).—France, which maintains an independent nuclear striking force, is reported moving toward the development of its own Cruise missile.

U.S. intelligence sources estimate that French research probably could produce such a missile in from 5 to 10 years.

The analysts say that the French government has not yet made a final decision on the scope of Cruise missile research. But they say that French scientists have done much work applicable to Cruise missiles and that French industry could produce most of the components.

Recent reports indicate that the French are working on a small turbojet engine for use in a future Cruise missile, with testing expected in 1979.

Carter Nominee Outlines Views

Miller 'Strong' Backer of Fed's Independence

By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—William Miller, who has been designated by President Carter to succeed Arthur Burns as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said yesterday that he is a "strong advocate of the independence of the Federal Reserve system."

He said he believes that the central bank's independence "has served the nation well" since the creation of the system in 1913 and that having "the checks and balances that independence provides is a very beneficial thing" for the nation.

In a telephone interview to the Bahamas, where the 53-year-old industrialist resumed vacation after the President announced his selection Wednesday, Mr. Miller also gave these views on his economic philosophy:

• He does not favor "direct controls" over the economy.

• He believes that the "general framework" of the President's \$25-billion tax reduction is sound and timely.

• He feels that one of the best ways to stimulate the economy is through "the creation of conditions that would encourage a resurgence of capital spending by business."

• He believes that it is most important that the "dollar be sound and stable."

• He thinks that "it's not surprising but it is disappointing to see" the large federal deficits of recent years, but he is "delighted to see the President's view that he would like to reduce them and work toward a balanced budget."

Mr. Miller said that he had not sought to head the Federal Reserve and had twice rejected offers in the last two weeks to accept the post.

The Vice-President first asked him in mid-December, Mr. Miller said, and "after thinking it over for a couple of days, I said to him I should not be considered."

Then, on Christmas Eve, the Vice-President called and asked Mr. Miller to meet with the President last Tuesday. Again he demurred. But the President renewed the request that same evening, and Mr. Miller accepted.

He said that he was reluctant to leave his company and "his very satisfying career" but felt it a duty to serve in a post in which he believes he can make a contribution.

With respect to the outlook for the economy in the next year, Mr. Miller cited the consensus forecast of economists of slower growth than this past year's and a higher rate of inflation, and commented:

"The inflation part of the forecast is very disturbing."

"If the [economic] expansion can be prolonged by a resurgence in capital spending—which we haven't had yet—its prospect of better real growth and lower inflation is there. We can attack both problems at the same time."

Mr. Miller, whose appointment is subject to Senate confirmation, said he did not feel it was appropriate to offer any suggestions about dealing with the problems of the dollar until he assumes his new post.

To Our Readers

The International Herald Tribune will take New Year's Day off and thus will not appear on Monday, Jan. 2.

Russians Join in Hunt

Wayward Polar Bear Warms Soviet-U.S. Ties in the Arctic

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP).—The Soviet Union has agreed to look for a presumably pregnant polar bear that wandered into Soviet territory from Alaska while being tracked by a U.S. satellite, a U.S. government biologist said yesterday.

The bear is hibernating in an ice den and "she is almost certainly pregnant," said Duncan MacDonald, a biologist with the Fish and Wildlife Service. She is expected to emerge from the den in April after giving birth. Her movements have been monitored since biologists captured her last June near Point Barrow, Alaska, and fitted her with a radio collar.

The den is on pack ice in the Siberian Sea, in Soviet territory, about 150 miles west of Wrangel Island.

Mr. MacDonald said his agency cabled Moscow several weeks ago asking for Soviet cooperation in studying the bear.

The U.S. Embassy in Moscow said yesterday that the Russians were prepared to mount an expedition over the ice but they warned it might be difficult to find the hibernating bear because of the long Arctic nights.

The bear was one of two fitted with radio collars to learn more about polar bear movements. Contact with the second bear was lost shortly after its release.

Mr. MacDonald said he hoped

that Soviet scientists could obtain important biological information by triangulating the bear and conducting an examination.

The satellite data shows that the white bear wandered north from Point Barrow before turning west toward Soviet territory, Mr. MacDonald said. Her present location is more than 1,000 miles from Point Barrow.

The bear probably walked on solid ice most of the time, fishing and hunting on the way. "Some of the time she might have floated on an ice floe but she basically walked all the way," Mr. MacDonald said.

Iran Announces Trade Boycott of Denmark, Italy

TEHRAN, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Iranian companies said yesterday they have stopped trading with Denmark and Italy following attacks on Iranian diplomatic missions in both countries.

The semi-official Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines said that, angered by the leniency with which the attackers were treated, Iranian firms had imposed an indefinite suspension on purchases from Italy and Denmark "in order to show their hurt feelings in a practical way."

Iranian students opposed to the Shah invaded the embassy in Rome this month and were allowed to leave the country after receiving light sentences. In Copenhagen, Iranians who invaded the embassy two weeks ago were deported to West Germany, France, Austria and Sweden.

A Danish agricultural spokesman has said that Iran halted payments and stopped granting import licenses to Danish firms three days ago. Danish exports to Iran are worth about \$100 million a year, according to the Danish ambassador here.

The Italian Foreign Ministry said it had not been officially informed of a boycott, but some blockages of payments had occurred.

Fraud Is Charged By French Left In Absentee Vote

PARIS, Dec. 30 (Agencies).—Prime Minister Raymond Barre has been asked to reply to opposition charges of an electoral fraud, in a mounting row over the votes of French residents abroad in the legislative elections next March.

With the elections expected to be close, the Socialist and Communist press reiterated charges today that French diplomatic missions are drumming up proxy ballots for use by the government coalition parties.

Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand said yesterday that he had sent Mr. Barre a written request to make a public statement on the charges. He said that diplomatic missions were gathering proxies which would be used in marginal constituencies where government candidates were in danger of losing to the left.

It is estimated that there are 700,000 French voters living abroad. Under a July amendment to the electoral law, they can register as voters in any French town of more than 30,000 inhabitants, provided the number of foreign proxy votes is limited to 2 per cent of the total vote in such a municipality.

Gaston Defferre, the Socialist floor leader in the National Assembly and mayor of Marseilles, has called the affair "the worst scandal of French election history."



BASE SUPPORT—Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti grips his seat firmly at a press conference in Rome as he says that he has no intention of taking steps to allow the Communist party enter his government.

Andreotti Vetoes New Demand For Regime With Communists

ROME, Dec. 30 (UPI).—Premier Giulio Andreotti rejected today renewed demands to include Communists in an emergency government and said his Christian Democrats would continue to govern alone while relying on others' support in Parliament.

Mr. Andreotti said at a news conference that his party's accord with the Communists and four other parties on legislative activity provides for a stable, capable government and no "irresponsible initiatives" are necessary.

The Premier's minority Christian Democratic government took office in July of last year after the Communists and other parties agreed to abstain in key Parliamentary votes. The government's position was strengthened this past July when the Christian Democrats worked out an accord on crucial economic and law-and-order legislation with the Communists and four other parties.

"A Notable Step"

"The situation is clear," Mr. Andreotti said at his end-of-the-year news conference. He said that the Italian Order of Journalists, since last year he has had a notable step by the parties, particularly the Communists, in helping to deal with the situation.

"Now we have a government and we are not thinking of forming a new government," he said. He reaffirmed his go-it-alone stand a day after the meeting of the Communist party's Central Committee, Giorgio Napolitano, demanded the formation of an emergency government—including

the Communists—to deal with Italy's continuing economic crisis. The Communist demand has had strong backing from the Socialist and Republican parties, both of which say that more direct participation and responsibility for the Communists is necessary to overcome the nation's problems.

"There is a framework of stability that has been entered by the six-party accord of last July on the internal and international levels," Mr. Andreotti said. "We shouldn't endanger it."

"As long as there are no parliamentary moves to change the political framework, I believe it is the duty of the government... not to undertake any irresponsible initiatives," he said.

Majority Impossible

Italy's system of a one-party cabinet enjoying parliamentary support from its customary opposition was the result of the last parliamentary elections, held in June, 1976. Although the Christian Democrats maintained a slight edge over the Communists in the balloting (38.4 to 34.5 per cent), neither party was able to form a majority with its traditional parliamentary allies.

The impasse was overcome when the Christian Democrats agreed to informal consultations on legislation and the Communists and other parties agreed in turn to abstain in key parliamentary votes.

In the six-party accord of last July, the intraparty consultations were established on a more formal basis.

Religious observers compose a fifth group. Baptists, Seventh-Day Adventists, Pentecostals, Lutheran Roman Catholics, Russian Orthodox believers and others have protested the denial of religious freedom.

Finally, the country is laced with ethnic minorities, such as the Klev group, and Zylad, Gamsakhurdia, a Georgian separatist and head of the Tbilisi committee.

Most of the nine founding members of the Moscow group are in jail in Siberian exile or in the West. Only one remaining active—Yelena Tsvetkov, Mr. Sakharov's wife who has had to go abroad for medical treatment.

Although the watch group has been replenished, the losses have dulled its political impact. It failed to take advantage of the attention focused on the follow-up conference in Belgrade in October at a news conference its members were not prepared for questions on their views of the West's handling of human rights issues at the meeting and declined substantive comment.

The dissidents issued no detailed analysis of the Soviet Constitution adopted in October.

Lacking friends and colleagues who understand something about Western opinion, Mr. Sakharov has struck some dissidents and Western commentators as increasingly isolated and even bitter. He has lashed out several times at the U.S. press, accusing it of giving dissent too little attention.

The most charismatic and eloquent of the new generation, Alexander Podrabinek, has been the target of threats and pressure in the form of a falsified case against his older brother designed to force the family to leave the country or face prosecution. A 24-year-old medical assistant, he has collected data on the abuse of psychiatry. As others have disappeared from the movement he has stepped in to fill the gap as a clearing house for reports of political arrests.

"I do not want to sit in prison," he said. "I value even the image of freedom, which I have now. I know that in the West I could live freely and receive. Finally, a genuine education. I know that there I would not be followed by four or five agents threatening to beat me or push

U.S. Sees Room for Agreement Despite Palestinian Obstacle

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (NYT).—Administration officials said yesterday that the United States has undertaken a diplomatic effort to convince Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat that despite their sharp differences over the Palestinian issue there exists a significant opportunity to negotiate an equitable agreement.

The officials said that this strategy was at the heart of President Carter's decision Wednesday night to praise Mr. Begin's 26-point plan for the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip as a "long step forward" and one containing "a great deal of flexibility."

They said that Mr. Carter and other U.S. officials still harbor doubts that Mr. Begin, in the actual negotiations, will make the kind of crucial concessions that would make an accord possible but that it was important to underscore now what the United States perceived as signs of Israeli flexibility and thereby encourage both the Egyptian and Israeli leaders to be open-minded.

In his interview with television correspondents Wednesday night, Mr. Carter also repeated the often-stated U.S. position that there should be a Palestinian homeland or entity but that preferably it should not be an independent Palestinian state.

Since the comment came at a time when Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin were publicly at odds whether there should be a Palestinian state, Mr. Carter's answer to specific questions gave the impression that he was siding with Israel.

Mr. Carter was in fact praised by Mr. Begin yesterday for his opposition to an independent state. Mr. Sadat said that he was "disappointed" and said that the comment could set back the talks. Instead of a peace accord in two months, Mr. Sadat said, it could take longer.

But administration officials said that they did not believe the President's remarks about a Palestinian state would have a permanently damaging effect on negotiations since his position had already been conveyed publicly and privately to all sides in the Middle East discussions.

The official said that it was possible that the President's seeming endorsement of the Israeli opposition to a Palestinian state had probably embarrassed Mr. Sadat. But the aide said that Mr. Carter had little choice over what to say once the questioner recalled that the President had opposed a Palestinian state and asked him if he still held that view.

"If the President had altered his position one iota, or seemed to fudge on the question, he would have created a lot of confusion and caused the Israelis to go up the wall," an official said.

The official noted that Mr. Carter has said the same thing about a Palestinian state whenever he has been asked in recent months—most recently on Christmas Day in Plains, Ga.

Officials also said that the main emphasis of Mr. Carter's remarks was not to take sides in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, but to urge Mr. Sadat and King Hussein of Jordan—who is an interested bystander in the negotiations—to

approach Mr. Begin's plan not as a take-it-or-leave-it proposition, but as a diplomatic "opener" and to offer counterproposals that would put pressure on Mr. Begin to respond flexibly.

In fact, Mr. Carter singled out those aspects of Mr. Begin's plan that seemed to provide the opening for the Arab side to move closer to the Arab demand of an end to Israeli military presence on the West Bank and Gaza and self-determination for the Palestinians in the region.

Five-Year Review

Mr. Begin, in his plan, said that the Arabs should have "administrative autonomy" and that the Israelis would provide security and public order. Mr. Begin added, in point 26, that these and other articles would be subject to review after a five-year period.

Mr. Carter and other U.S. officials have chosen to interpret the five-year review clause as meaning, in Mr. Carter's words, that this plan was only an "interim solution." This suggested that after a fixed period everything would be open to new negotiations, even an Israeli military withdrawal from the West Bank.

Mr. Carter was asked if Mr. Begin was offering a realistic negotiating position, and Mr. Carter said that, in his opinion, he was.

"There is a great deal of flexibility there," he said. "The number of military outposts, the length of time when this interim solution might be in effect. I think Prime Minister Begin said it would be reassessed at the end of five years."

Mr. Carter added that "the exact relationship between the new self-rule government" and the Jordanians and Israelis was "still to be negotiated."

In other words, Mr. Carter was saying to Mr. Sadat and King Hussein that nothing in Mr. Begin's plan was negotiable unless the Arabs made it that way by refusing to enter into serious negotiations when the talks resume in Jerusalem in the middle of next month.

But Mr. Carter's comments

were also directed to the Israelis as well, officials pointed out. His praise about Mr. Begin's flexibility carried with it an implication that Mr. Begin, in fact, would not be unyielding on important matters of substance.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, speaking after Mr. Carter's comments, said Thursday night that the United States has not endorsed Israel's peace plan but believes it is "a good starting point" on the West Bank and Gaza issues, UPI reported. Mr. Vance also said he thought "progress was made" at the Ramallah conference, but added, "expectations were greater than they should have been."

"We believe the Palestinians should play a part in determining their future," he said. "We said we believe there should be a homeland for the Palestinians, preferably linked to Jordan." President Carter made the same point in his press conference in Warsaw Friday.

Sadat Position on Negotiations

U.S. officials have been encouraged by the fact that, despite

the wide publicity given the proposals made at Ramallah, Mr. Sadat has not categorically closed the door to negotiation, but has in fact optimistically predicted an agreement next year.

Mr. Sadat said Wednesday in a news conference that "there are points of disagreement and points of agreement in this plan," and this at least leaves the administration hopeful that behind the scenes it can help devise a compromise solution.

But the history of Middle East diplomacy is filled with dashed hopes, and a high official said yesterday that he was worried about the public nature of the current peace efforts. He said that it was "characteristic" of the Arabs to allow Israel to make a public peace plan and not to let it out right. He noted that keeping with this long tradition, Jordan rejected the Israeli plan yesterday.

But Mr. Sadat, whose prestige is at stake in achieving an accord because of his decision to go to Israel last month, has so far remained interested in continuing negotiation.

Carter Tries to Soothe Sadat With Explanation of His Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

activity, negotiations for force reductions in Europe, strategic arms limitation "and general commitments to peace in the future."

The President said that he has found no "significant disagreement" in the talks with Mr. Gierak.

He announced that Washington would grant Poland an additional credit of \$300 million for food and feed-grain imports to relieve shortages, making a total of \$500 million lent for this purpose for the coming year.

Mr. Gierak promised to give personal attention to the problem of Poles in the United States, Mr. Carter said.

On human rights, the President said it was proper to insist on rigid enforcement of the human rights sections of the European Security Conference agreements signed in Helsinki in 1975.

Mr. Carter said Poland's record on human rights is much better than that of some other European countries, and there is a substantial degree of freedom in the press and religion in the Communist-ruled nation.

Mr. Carter said that Poland, because of its links with Western Europe and the Communist nations' Warsaw Pact, can be helpful in aiding U.S.-Soviet relations.

"Poland's good offices can of great benefit to us," the President said.

Carter-Gierak Talks Reported Far-Ranging

(Continued from Page 1)

age 10, described Cardinal Wyszyński in Polish as "a great statesman who has played a great role in the life of this nation." Asked to expand on his comment, he said: "I've said quite a lot."

The cardinal gave Mrs. Carter a rosary, and also handed Mr. Brzezinski a rosary for his octogenarian mother, who lives in Canada. The White House said that only Mr. Brzezinski had planned to make the call, but Mrs. Carter decided to go along.

Ordinarily, Communist officials might have been irritated by the side visit to the cardinal's palace. But Mr. Gierak, who had an unprecedented meeting with the prime minister two months ago, is now eager to enlist active church support in coping with Poland's serious economic problems.

Before his meeting with Mr. Gierak, President Carter placed wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Nike statue and the Warsaw Ghetto monument in a row of ceremonial visits under somber, snowy skies.

Mr. Carter, his wife and wife, shook hands with Polish veterans after the ceremony and signed a guest book, just as former Presidents Gerald Ford

and Richard Nixon did on their trips to Poland.

Pravda Report

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (AP).—Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda, said today that President Carter had begun a six-day tour but did not mention that his first stop was the East-West state of Poland.

The Washington-dated edition, which criticized Mr. Carter for supporting Israel's 1967 peace plan, said that the President's visit to the Warsaw Ghetto monument was a "gesture of solidarity" with the Jewish people.

The article said that Mr. Carter's visit to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, which includes Iran and Saudi Arabia, but did not mention the other stops—Poland, Italy, France and Belgium.

Jordan Seen Afloat

AMMAN, Dec. 30 (WP).—King Hussein will tell President Carter in Tehran this weekend that Jordan cannot participate in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations under present circumstances, and he will appeal to the United States to use its influence to prevent a threatened breakdown of the Middle East diplomacy, according to informed officials.

Soviet Rights Movement at Low Point After Crackdown on Dissidents

(Continued from Page 1)

respondents. The information the dissidents provided, sent to the West by news agencies, came pouring back in Russian on broadcasts by the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corp.

The dissidents' heady sensation of having their words amplified so that their countrymen could hear began a chain of communication and reinforcement that has persisted despite the repeated efforts of authorities to break it.

Those early months set the pattern for a decade. As intellectuals pleaded for public trial and for compliance with the rights set forth in the Soviet Constitution, and as they conveyed reports of injustices in the courts, some were arrested and those arrested in turn provoked new protests and more arrests.

Disparate Streams

When philosophical discussion has occurred, it has tended to divide the dissidents by accentuating their differences, for the movement really consists of parallel, disparate streams that flow together occasionally, then move apart again. At least six such currents can be identified.

The most Western-oriented is that represented by Mr. Sakharov. He and those around him are known here as democrats, for he has advocated the evolution of a multiparty, democratic state tolerant of criticism and diverse opinion.

He has also spoken for the right of all to live where they wish, thereby supporting the second large group of dissidents: Jews striving to emigrate. (Although some conflict has existed between those who want to leave and those who want to stay and change the system, it has diminished recently in recognition of the impact that free emigration probably would have on the authorities' responsiveness to citizens' concerns.)

The third strain of dissent is a form of Soviet nationalism, or nostalgia for the roots of Russianness to be found in the Russian Orthodox Church, in the village, in the family. Its most prominent representative was Alexander Solzhenitsyn, another Nobel laureate, whose first volume on the Stalinist labor camps, "The Gulag Archipelago," resulted in his expulsion in 1974. Among those left behind are some who see Marxism as an alien, un-Soviet ideology and some whose views contain overtones of racism, Russian supremacy in the Soviet Union and anti-Semitism.

The historian Roy Medvedev articulates the fourth line of dissent: Democratization within the bounds of Communist party preeminence. He believes that free debate is essential—rather than anathema—to an efficient economy and a robust Communist ideology.

Religious Groups

Religious observers compose a fifth group. Baptists, Seventh-Day Adventists, Pentecostals, Lutheran Roman Catholics, Russian Orthodox believers and others have protested the denial of religious freedom.

Finally, the country is laced with ethnic minorities, such as the Klev group, and Zylad, Gamsakhurdia, a Georgian separatist and head of the Tbilisi committee.

Most of the nine founding members of the Moscow group are in jail in Siberian exile or in the West. Only one remaining active—Yelena Tsvetkov, Mr. Sakharov's wife who has had to go abroad for medical treatment.

Although the watch group has been replenished, the losses have dulled its political impact. It failed to take advantage of the attention focused on the follow-up conference in Belgrade in October at a news conference its members were not prepared for questions on their views of the West's handling of human rights issues at the meeting and declined substantive comment.

The dissidents issued no detailed analysis of the Soviet Constitution adopted in October.

Lacking friends and colleagues who understand something about Western opinion, Mr. Sakharov has struck some dissidents and Western commentators as increasingly isolated and even bitter. He has lashed out several times at the U.S. press, accusing it of giving dissent too little attention.

The most charismatic and eloquent of the new generation, Alexander Podrabinek, has been the target of threats and pressure in the form of a falsified case against his older brother designed to force the family to leave the country or face prosecution. A 24-year-old medical assistant, he has collected data on the abuse of psychiatry. As others have disappeared from the movement he has stepped in to fill the gap as a clearing house for reports of political arrests.

"I do not want to sit in prison," he said. "I value even the image of freedom, which I have now. I know that in the West I could live freely and receive. Finally, a genuine education. I know that there I would not be followed by four or five agents threatening to beat me or push

the Klev group, and Zylad, Gamsakhurdia, a Georgian separatist and head of the Tbilisi committee.

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In-Pressing for Energy Bill

Schlesinger Warns Congress Of Increase in U.S. Oil Prices

By Richard T. Cooper

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, in an apparent effort to put new pressure on Congress, said yesterday that the Carter administration "will be forced to consider" raising oil prices unilaterally if the deadline on President Carter's energy program is not broken soon.

Gradually increasing prices of domestic oil and natural gas as a means of discouraging consumption.

U.S. to Name FBI Ex-Aides In Corruption

By Ronald J. Ostrow

ATLANTA, Dec. 30.—Despite differing opinions among his subordinates, Attorney General Griffin Bell will name a report next week on allegations of FBI financial corruption that will name seven or eight former bureau officials.

Mr. Bell said in an interview that Justice Department lawyers had rendered three opinions on whether making the report public would run counter to Privacy Act provisions, "and they're not in full agreement."

"I hope we're not going too far in invading privacy," Mr. Bell said. "But when the public interest is involved, it seems to me that the public has a right to know. If you write some skeleton thing where you use X, Y or numbers (instead of names), it doesn't make much sense."

Mr. Bell, here for the holidays and to speak to the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, did not identify the former officials cited by the report.

Hoover, Tolson

But sources familiar with the nearly two-year-long investigation of alleged abuses of power involving FBI funds, services and materials said the report describes activities of the former FBI director, the late J. Edgar Hoover, and his long-time associate, the late Clyde Tolson. The report is also understood to deal with former Assistant FBI Directors John Mohr and Ivan Conrad.

The report will clarify the mystery of why former Attorney General Edward Levi ordered FBI Director Clarence Kelley to fire the bureau's second-highest man, Nicholas Callahan, on July 18 of last year. Mr. Kelley said earlier this month.

Mr. Bell said in the interview that he had sounded out four persons about their interest in succeeding Mr. Kelley when he retires in February. He expects to have their responses early next week, he said.

Experience Unneeded

Only one of the four, all of whom Mr. Bell discussed with President Carter at a White House meeting on Dec. 30, has experience in administering an agency, Bell said. He would not identify the agency.

"It is very difficult to find a lawyer or a judge who is a proven administrator, because what judge or lawyer has administered a large thing?" Mr. Bell asked.

He described the four prospects for director as "people who have established reputations that are more than local. All have had public service of one kind or another, and they're people who have made records which would have caused the public and bureau personnel to have confidence in them," he said.

Los Angeles Times

U.S. Said to Probe Brazil, Salvador Coffee-Price Bid

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP).—Federal officials reportedly are investigating coffee purchases made by agents of Brazil and El Salvador in an effort to determine whether the two coffee-producing countries conspired to keep prices high here.

The New York Times, in today's editions, quoted "reliable" sources as saying that the government was probing activity that was designed to maintain high coffee prices at a time when market forces might otherwise have brought them down.

Elements of the alleged price-influencing conspiracy included purchase of huge blocks of coffee futures—coffee for delivery at a later date at a predetermined price.

Brazil also is reported to have earmarked \$100 million for tactics to keep the price of coffee high.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission acknowledged that it was conducting the investigation but refused to provide details. The Times said.

24 Killed as Truck, Bus Collide in Spain
PONFERRADA, Spain, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—At least 24 persons were killed and 23 injured today when a truck and a bus, carrying Spanish marines, collided near Ponferrada, north of Madrid, police said.

The marines were returning from Christmas leave when the crash occurred on a mountainous road.

tion and thus reducing imports is a key element in the Carter program, but House and Senate conferees considering the package have been stalemated on the pricing provisions since October.

If a compromise cannot be reached soon after Congress returns next month, Mr. Schlesinger said, the administration will consider using legal authority it already has to impose fees on imported oil—a device used briefly by former President Gerald Ford in 1975.

Import Needs

Since the United States now depends on imports for almost 40 per cent of its total petroleum needs, raising prices on imports would indirectly raise the price of almost all petroleum products sold in the United States.

Mr. Schlesinger acknowledged that an abrupt curtailment of oil imports could have "drastic economic consequences," but he said the need for action on U.S. energy problems is so great that the administration would have to consider acting on its own if agreement cannot be reached in Congress.

"Every day that passes, the clock is ticking and we are losing an opportunity to adapt the country's economic structure to the time when energy will be less plentiful," he said, declaring that the economic adjustment will be more severe as more time is lost.

"Failure to adapt the economy" to higher prices and shorter supplies of oil and natural gas by reducing consumption will create major problems both in the United States and in the world economy," he said.

Administration officials have hinted before about the possible use of import fees, authorized under a 1963 law called the Trade Expansion Act and upheld by the Supreme Court last year.

Los Angeles Times

U.S. and Rights Groups Agree To Settle 3 Key Bias Cases

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (NYT).—The Department of Health, Education and Welfare and several organizations representing minority groups, women and handicapped persons have agreed to settle three long-standing suits that charged the department with failure to enforce laws against discrimination.

In papers filed yesterday in the United States District Court here, the department agreed to a schedule for eliminating a backlog of thousands of complaints, most of which charge violations of civil rights laws.

Joseph Califano Jr., the department's secretary, said at a news conference that the settlement was "in the best interest of all those who are victims of discrimination and who stand to benefit from an aggressive civil rights enforcement effort by this administration."

Joseph Rauh Jr., the civil rights lawyer, who represented several of the plaintiffs in the suits, called the settlement "a very big step forward for civil rights enforcement."

The main elements of the settlement were as follows:

- The department agreed to try to eliminate its backlog of more than 3,000 complaints by Sept. 30, 1979.
- It agreed to act on complaints not only in the 17 Southern and Border states where it is under court order to act but also in the rest of the country.
- The organizations who sued the department agreed to permit the department to expand greater effort on investigating overall compliance with civil rights laws in institutions such as school districts and universities instead of concentrating on individual complaints of discrimination.

U.S. to Enlarge Staff
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (WP).—The Carter administration yesterday agreed to almost double the number of U.S. government employees who enforce civil rights laws and to take major steps to end discrimination in all levels of education.

The agreements were included in the settlement of the suits. They commit the department to hiring 898 new employees.

The suits were holdovers from the Nixon and Ford administrations, when the Office for Civil Rights was created.

U.S. Publishers Ask Passport for Iranian
NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (WP).—A group of U.S. publishers has appealed to President Carter and U.S. business leaders to intercede with the Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and his wife on behalf of an Iranian writer who has been denied a passport.

The publishers want to invite the writer, Gholam Houssein Sa'edi, to visit the United States to discuss publication of his work in English and to meet other writers. He was instructed by Iranian officials not to go and was told he would not be granted a passport, said Winthrop Knowlton, president of Harper and Row.

Lisbon Air Strike Ends
LISBON, Dec. 30 (AP).—Pilots of the Portuguese airline TAP today ended their 10-day strike after reaching an agreement with the company on salaries and working conditions.



FIGHTING THE ELEMENTS—A tow-truck operator rides a steel cable back to shore after tying it to the vehicle stranded in the raging Santa Ana River near San Bernardino, Calif. The driver of the vehicle had tried to drive it across the river, not realizing that it had been swollen by torrential rains recently.

Associated Press

Wanted Influence Beyond Congress

Seoul Reportedly Sought Vast U.S. Lobby

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (NYT).—In the late summer and fall of 1970, according to freshly disclosed intelligence, South Korean President Park Chung Hee presided over a series of meetings to plan for exerting a broad range of influence in the United States to assure the continued defense of South Korea.

The new disclosures, from U.S. sources that had direct access to the 1970 and 1971 reports of the CIA, show that the meetings were wider in scope than was previously known. Earlier reports indicated that the meetings were limited to efforts to influence Congress.

Among those reportedly at-

tending the meetings were Premier Chung Il Kwon, the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency; Lee Hu Rak, the head of the presidential security guard; Pak Chong Kyu, and other senior advisors.

The meetings reportedly began with discussions on how to delay a planned U.S. withdrawal of 30,000 of the 60,000 U.S. troops in South Korea and to speed the delivery of \$1.5 billion in U.S. military assistance intended to modernize the Korean armed forces.

Discussions Broadened

But the discussions broadened into plans for even greater influence over policies made by the U.S. administration and Congress. The South Korean leaders further assessed the possibilities of influencing U.S. academicians, journalists and businessmen in an overall plan to tie the United States to South Korean defense.

There were other meetings in early 1971 to discuss raising funds for intelligence operations in the United States, according to intelligence reports seen by the House subcommittee on International Organizations, which is investigating South Korean attempts to influence U.S. policy. Those meetings included Tongson Park, who was to become Seoul's cover political agent in Washington; Pak Bo Hi, a lieutenant to the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, and KCIA officials.

The sense of urgency in South Korea was caused by fear that Washington was about to abandon Seoul. For more than two years, the intelligence reports show, the South Koreans had seen repeated U.S. actions that they thought pointed in that direction.

The South Koreans considered the responses of the United States to North Korean provocations were subdued. They were unhappy with the Nixon administration policy of calling on Asian nations to provide their own front-line defense. They were concerned over the sentiment against the Vietnam war that was sweeping the United States.

Troop Withdrawal

But the trigger was the decision in the spring of 1970 to withdraw 30,000 troops.

The climax came in long and acrimonious meetings between President Park and Spiro Agnew on the U.S. vice-president's visit to Seoul in August, 1970. Mr. Park demanded a written guarantee that the United States would fight to defend South Korea, that no more troops would be withdrawn, and that the United States would provide \$3 billion in military assistance over the following five years.

Mr. Agnew, however, could promise only that the administration would seek additional military assistance from Congress. The other demands he could not meet because of both policy and constitutional reasons, since congressional approval was necessary. After

Bangkok Curfew Lifted
BANGKOK, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Thailand's National Assembly voted today to lift a 1 a.m.-to-4:30 a.m. curfew imposed in Bangkok since the military coup 16 months ago.



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By U.S. Ex-Envoy in House Panel Testimony

Value of CIA Propaganda Effort Questioned

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (NYT).—A retired U.S. ambassador told a House subcommittee yesterday that the risk of exposure and embarrassment attached to the CIA's worldwide propaganda operations, combined with questions about their effectiveness, outweighed whatever political value had been derived from the operations over the years.

William Trueheart, a career Foreign Service officer who served as ambassador to Nigeria, told members of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence that the most serious problem with such propaganda efforts was that they had never been subjected "to the sort of high-level review and supervision which should be accorded covert action operations."

"I have reluctantly concluded," Mr. Trueheart said, "that the game is not worth the candle, especially when one considers that USIA (the United States Information Agency, an arm of the State Department) and the Voice of America are working by covert means at most of the same objectives."

Mr. Trueheart was one of three former ambassadors who appeared before the intelligence panel's oversight subcommittee at the end of the first week of hearings on several facets of the CIA's past involvement with the foreign and domestic press.

The Effects

In addition to its examination of the effects of propaganda planted by the CIA overseas, the subcommittee is considering, although without attempting to uncover any new facts, the efficacy of the agency's past practice of secretly employing some U.S. journalists as intelligence agents.

In its first three days of hearings, the subcommittee has focused on the extent to which false propaganda disseminated

by the CIA through hundreds of foreign-based "assets" in the press has contaminated news reports flowing back to this country from overseas.

Most of the witnesses, who have included journalists, former intelligence officers and, yesterday, Mr. Trueheart and his two former State Department colleagues—retired Ambassadors William Porter and Dean Brown—have agreed that the concern is a legitimate one but without any practical solution.

Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., the subcommittee's chairman, told the witnesses that he had heard what he described as "horror stories" about U.S. officials who had been deceived by, and acted on, false news stories or other propaganda spread by the CIA overseas.

In one instance, Rep. Aspin said, a U.S. intelligence analyst had been "completely taken in" by what appeared to be a clandestine radio transmitter broadcasting from China. The deception was allowed to continue for some time, Rep. Aspin said, before the official was informed that it was only a CIA propaganda operation.

All three of the former ambassadors replied, however, that such instances had been rare, and that they had regularly been advised by CIA officials in their embassies to ignore news stories and editorials planted by agency operatives in the local press.

Mr. Porter, who has served as ambassador to South Vietnam, South Korea and Canada, added that he had never been certain that such bogus propaganda had been very effective "because it's too easily detected. I think Chairman Mao died about six times before he finally made it."

Mr. Brown, who has served as ambassador in Africa and the Middle East, said that on some occasions he or his representatives had gone so far as to caution U.S. correspondents in the area

that "if you hear this or that, it's part of the psywar action." Psywar is the CIA's term for psychological warfare.

"We did our best to alert responsible people," he said. "Of course, when the Europeans picked it up and pushed it into their capitals we didn't do too much to correct the impression they were getting."

Yesterday's witnesses agreed with those who had appeared earlier in the week that the CIA directive issued earlier this month restricting the agency's relationships with U.S. journalists would probably do little to dispel suspicions among foreigners that U.S. correspondents, like those of many other countries, were performing intelligence services on the side.

The ambassadors were divided, however, over the desirability of such a regulation. "I frankly don't think it's as categorical as I would like," Mr. Trueheart said. "I'd like to think it made the point that it's inappropriate for a journalist to be employed by the government."

Mr. Porter disagreed, saying that he believed the first loyalty of a U.S. journalist should be "to his government" and not to the news organization that pays his salary.

"I do know that there are very many reporters who would agree with you," replied Rep. Edward Boland, D-Mass., who is chairman of the full House Intelligence Committee.

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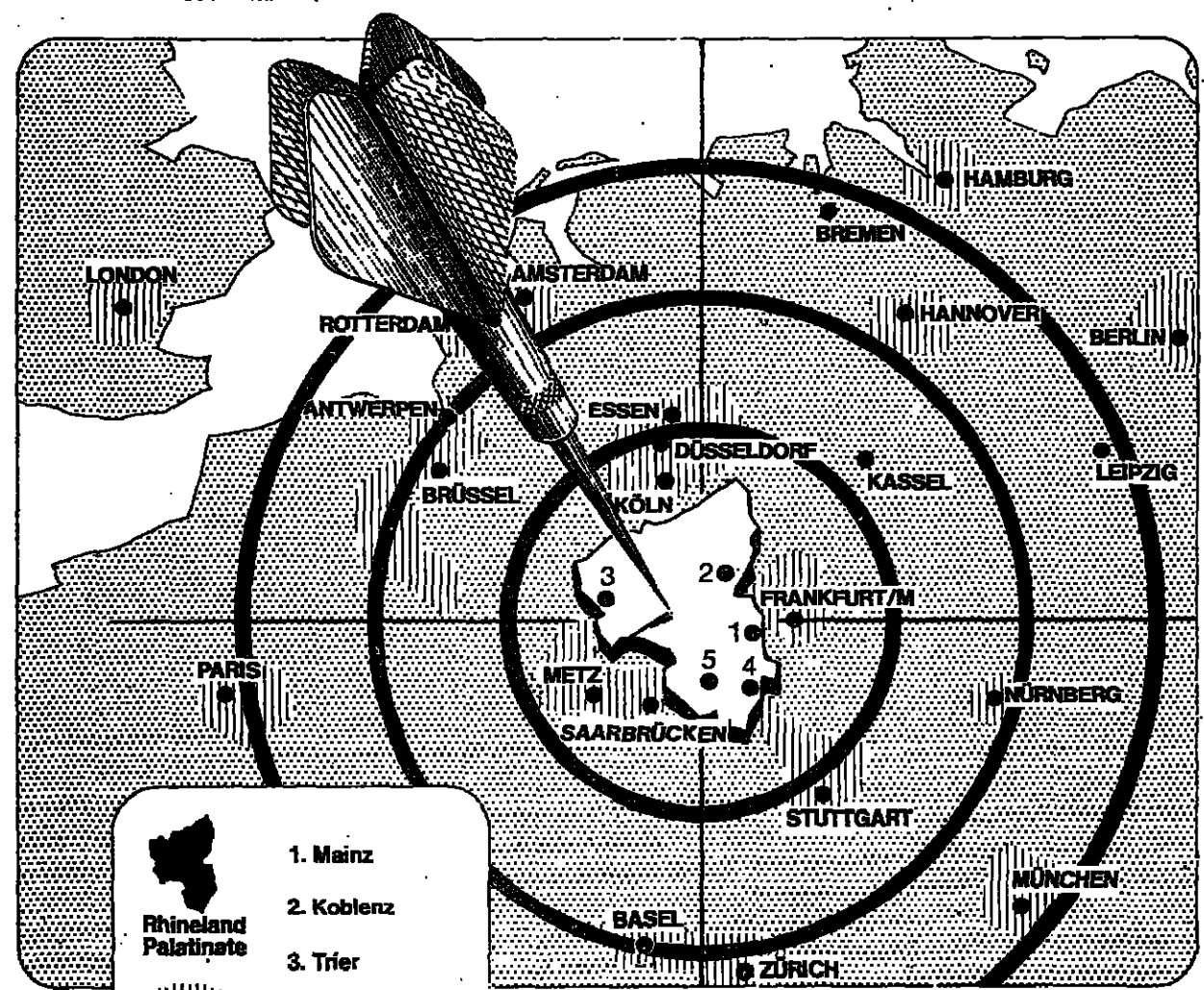
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New Year's Clouded Crystal

This earth on which we live does not take a deep breath when it completes an orbit and then start off with renewed vigor on the next. It has been making these revolutions too long to take much account of them—and, besides, what calendar would it use to determine what part of the elliptical swing was the end of an orbit? Even the humans who swarm over their planet's surface dispute that question. But when their new year comes, whatever their calendar, somehow they find time for reckoning the past, estimating the future, and rejoicing that another year has passed, with whatever happiness or sorrow it brought.

And what men and women appraise in their individual lives, mankind tends to sum up for its multiplying self. There are always reasons for concern: Food is scarce in many places; the weather is uncertain, and great blasts of wind and rain, or long, scorching days of drought bring peril and even death; the earth trembles and buildings fall; spreading populations waste the soil and consume its energy. Yet man refuses to concentrate on these dangers, which are the common lot of all peoples.

Rather, he builds his defenses and directs his aggressions against his fellows, because their skin color is different, their speech strange, their religious faith is derived from a different source or stated in a different form from his own.

There are wars of sorts in Ogaden and the Western Sahara, on the edges of Cambodia and in the heart of southern Africa; there is terror in Rome and Belfast and Ramallah and many cities where aspirations find expression in bombs rather than arguments. And where there is no open war or terrorism

there are men in arms, and strange new weapons of tremendous power.

Yet for all his self-inflicted woes, or those which his unstable environment inflicts upon him, man can still look to 1978 with some degree of hope—even if he remembers that he or his predecessors did the same in 1914 and 1939. For fighting against the blind animosities, the perilous fanaticisms, the sheer irrationality that comprise the human tragedy, there are forces of goodwill and sanity that seek to make this world a home for all of those who live upon it.

These forces can be glimpsed in the Middle East and in Rhodesia; in discussions of weapons and manpower among the great powers; in negotiations over fuel prices and attempts to relate food supplies to need. They can be found in CARE packages and the Peace Corps, in efforts to end Northern Ireland's misery and to patch up the woeful legacy of the long fighting in Vietnam; in movements to bring human beings into lawful and equitable relations with one another.

Which force will triumph? The glass through which man views the year ahead is clouded, and hope and fear are necessarily mingled. It is too much to expect that humankind can make a paradise of this earth, where so much selfishness and misunderstanding and hate have been rooted so deeply. But the worst can be averted—the holocaust of global war. Matters can be adjusted here and there: food shipments can continue to replace troop transports and aerial bombing. For under all the insanities and greeds lies a spirit of constructive work that has kept humanity alive against all the elements—including man—that have warred against it. And that spirit will not die.

Changing Command at the Fed

As an example of political surgery, President Carter's replacement of Arthur Burns as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board appears to be a success. The nomination of William Miller, the head of Textron, Inc., suggests no great or sudden change in policy, which ought to reassure businessmen. But neither is it a commitment to maintain precisely the Burns position. By choosing the head of a large industrial company, Mr. Carter offers an interesting hint as to precisely which part of Mr. Burns's constituency he considers most important. It isn't the banks and the stock markets. It's the corporations, who actually control real investment—the people who decide whether, and where, to build the new plants.

As Mr. Burns prepares to leave office, he can justly reflect that he has earned the great gratitude of his country. He has served the Fed and the United States extraordinarily well. He brought to that office personal rectitude, candor and intellectual grasp—qualities of enormous value during the long collapse of the corrupt Nixon presidency and the confusion of the transition to the Ford administration. In those years he became a symbol of stability.

Then why not reappoint him as chairman of the Fed? Because he had been in the job for eight years and—as Mr. Carter put it in his television interview Wednesday evening—eight years is enough. There is an extensive history in Washington of men who have stayed in their jobs too long at great cost, eventually, to their own reputations and the institutions they ran. The theory of the indispensable man is dangerous, not least in an agency like the Fed, which does most of its work behind closed doors.

People who have been in high office for many years acquire battle scars that can hinder them as circumstances change. For example, the Fed presided over unusually rapid growth of the money supply in 1972. It was consistent with the Nixon administration's vigorous—and, as it later turned out, highly inflationary—strategy to crank up the economy for the 1972 election. The claim

that the Fed was purposefully collaborating with the White House in that strategy remains unproven. It's not even possible to say with certainty that the Fed's policy in 1972 was wrong, given the information available to it at the time. Certainly Mr. Burns has always heatedly denied that he was helping the Nixon campaign.

The point here is that he remains sensitive to this accusation; ever since then he has leaned over backward to avoid the slightest appearance of using the Fed's immense influence for anything that might be perceived, by the stretch of anybody's imagination, as a political purpose. Perhaps some of the recent friction between him and the Carter administration can be attributed to this posture. But not all presidents are Mr. Nixon, and some of them are even occasionally right. That's why it is useful, from time to time, to change the command at powerful agencies like the Fed.

Mr. Miller, nominated to succeed Mr. Burns, has had more international experience than most U.S. businessmen. Another interesting aspect of his record is the attention that, as corporate executive and as chairman of the National Alliance of Businessmen, he gave to the specific creation of jobs. That's a promising background. This country is now running very large trade deficits, and the Fed oversees the financing of that debt. If interest rates here go too low, foreign lenders will take their money elsewhere and the dollar's value will drop. If interest rates are pushed too high, they will cripple the business expansion here at home and increase unemployment. Mr. Burns has not been doctrinaire, but he has tended to give the higher priority to stabilizing the exchange rates of the dollar. This question needs to be reconsidered. The only major economy in the world still expanding satisfactorily is this country's and the rest of the world has the strongest possible interest in the steady growth of its markets. Mr. Miller can't talk much in public about the delicate balance of interests here, but in private he needs to think about it carefully.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

China's Economy

Without the encouragement of a favorable forecast from the OECD (Office of Economic Cooperation and Development), China is entering 1978 with confidence and energy. The new political winds blowing during 1977 explain some of this new confidence—no more campaigns against Confucius, no further risks from shifting definitions of political sin. More tangibly there has been Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping's influence in driving the economy forward with the promise of a higher standard of living. The question is whether the new energy is being effectively harnessed in expanding Chinese industrial production. Merely to remove all the political hurdles that have got in the way

of development in the past decade would do much to make 1977 figures of production much better than those of recent years. What has certainly changed are the priorities.

It is probably safe to conclude that the atmosphere within China's working life has much improved and labor discipline with it. By how much actual production has gone up remains questionable. It is now admitted that normal production was only restored in March this year, that is to say, five months after the political turnaround following Mao's death. So 1978 will be the first chance for a year of politically unimpeded economic effort in China since 1965.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

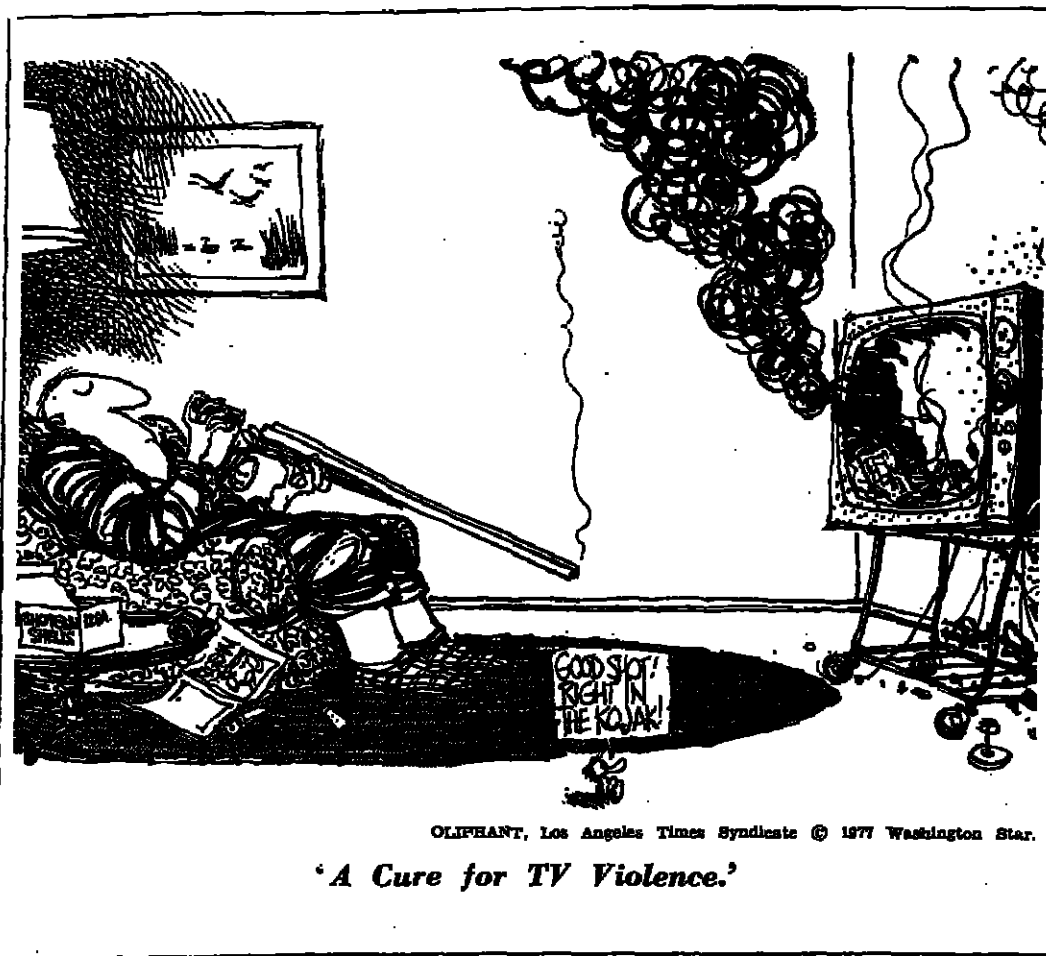
December 31, 1902

NEW YORK—The Herald's view—that the President is to be congratulated on his refusal to act as the arbiter of Venezuelan complications—has been shared by several European powers and his insistence that the Hague is the proper tribunal for such an affair is shared by the whole of the New York press. Mr. Roosevelt is regarded as having shown a wise but steady and firm hand.

Fifty Years Ago

December 31, 1927

NEW YORK—Gene Tunney, heavyweight champion of the world, was the most valuable man to boxing in 1927, in the opinion of William Muldoon, dean of the New York State Athletic Commission. "I base this opinion not only on his reputation as a clean, hard fighter in the ring, but also on his high standard of personal habits outside the ring," said Muldoon.



'A Cure for TV Violence.'

Carter's New Year Torch

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—At the turn of the year, President Carter will be making two major speeches overseas, one in India and the other in France. Both, according to the White House, will touch on "the critical political question of our time—what is the relevance of the democratic order to changing conditions in the developed and developing world?" The same question obviously could be asked about Communism and Socialism and every other "New Year's" message in the world, or, in this pause between the holidays and his State of the Union Message, he would have been concentrating on the shortcomings of democracy in the underdeveloped and overdeveloped areas of the United States.

But Carter is part missionary and part politician, and while his hosts will probably be more interested in American money than in American ideals, there is something to be said for his trip, and for his restless yearning.

In most of the world in the last quarter of the 20th century, democracy has not proved to be the popular political model foreseen by the philosophers of the 19th. The remnants of the old empires have chosen instead varying experiments with authoritarian rule. But in the Western Hemisphere, in Europe, Israel, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and some parts of Southeast Asia, the democratic ideal, while in trouble, is still very much alive. Carter's view is that this ideal needs to be nourished, and if it is to be encouraged, why not by the President of the most important democratic nation at the most hopeful time of the year? One understands why he went first to Poland. Nobody who waded through the rubble of Warsaw at the end of the last world war and has seen the restoration of the old ghettos, churches, and palaces in the enduring power of memory, religion, and personal freedom.

Likewise, nobody who has looked at the alarming rate of human fertility in the world today and the even more alarming level of human complacency about the growth of the human family, can fail to wonder how peace and security are to be maintained.

The President probably will not come back with any tangible triumphs—a President who takes on such a journey these days needs a few billions in petty cash—but the intangibles could be important in areas where ideals and politics are in dispute and still in precarious balance.

Carter is clearly not going to interfere in the internal politics of these countries, but his presence in India is obviously intended to encourage the restoration of individual freedom and responsibility in that vast nation, and it is a fair assumption that he is not going to France to embarrass President Giscard d'Estaing and help promote Mitterrand in the French spring elections. If I understand his approach to politics at home and diplomacy abroad, he is trying to deal with the conflict, changes and ambiguities of modern life in a manner somewhat different from that of his recent predecessors in the White House. Lyndon Johnson said to his opponents, "Come let us reason together," and then skulked them with a two-by-four if they did not go along. But Carter really believes that reason can prevail and is trying to prove it.

This position worries a lot of people here who fear he may straddle the middle line and be hit from both sides. But as he explained to the television reporters before he left Washington, that's the way he is: He does not believe in big-shot presidents or that leadership means domination at home or control abroad. Also, down in the pit of politics

in Washington, Carter has some serious problems ahead in 1978, which his new year journey may ease. He still has about 7 million unemployed Americans, which he called a "disgrace" during the election campaign, a huge budget deficit, a staggering trade deficit, and rising pressure from big labor and some sections of big business for protection against foreign imports.

The U.S. steel industry, the shoe industry, the television industry and the textile industry are all howling for tariffs or quotas that would preserve profits and jobs. With a congressional election coming up, Carter is trying to sustain the principle of free or at least fair world trade without losing the support of the labor leaders and the blacks, who normally support the Democratic

party in the big cities and the states with the most votes.

Thus he not only is trying to prove abroad that narrow nationalistic policies, indifferent to the rest of the world, will lead to insecurity and even chaos, but by dramatizing the interdependence of nations, he is also hoping to hold back the rising tide of protectionism in the United States.

Besides, after more than a decade of confusion, war, corruption, and cynicism in the politics of the nation, Carter is trying to restore a sense of confidence in the nation's ideals among his own people and those overseas. In short, he is calling for some new year resolutions here and elsewhere, and even in this armor-plated world, resolutions are not necessarily a bad idea, even if they are not kept.

Memories: IX—Clouds Ahead

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Few governments in today's complex world even pretend to honor Jefferson's principles: "The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only legitimate object of good government" and "That government is best which governs least."

In the so-called "West" (which paradoxically includes Japan, Australia and New Zealand) there is still striking political contrast with controls in a gradually diverging Communist bloc; also with that loose agglomeration of mostly destitute nations called the Third World.

More than a century before either America or Russia even approached superpower status, Alexis de Tocqueville wrote: "The Anglo-American relies upon personal interest to accomplish his ends, and gives free scope to the unguided strength and common sense of the people; the Russian centers all the authority of society in a single arm."

"The principal instrument of the former is freedom; of the latter, servitude. Their starting point is different, and their courses are not the same; yet each of them seems marked out by the will of heaven to sway the destinies of half the globe."

NATO, the alliance without which there might be little freedom left, is a curious monument to the gradual dwindling of the West. No less than nine of its 15 members were imperial powers a century or less ago: Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Turkey.

But as political and economic balances began to change, the military balance followed suit; and today it is only because of U.S. armed strength that any global equilibrium still exists. Even France demands that American troops stay in Europe although it no longer shares the bills.

Inflation steadily reduces the real level of NATO defense expenditures. Furthermore, in industrial competition to meet their bank balances, many allies sell to the Russians advanced technology—and lend \$ the money to buy these goodies: what Lenin foresaw as competing "to sell us the rope with which to hang them."

The decisive future events will probably, however, be connected in the wobbly Third World. Already Arab oil-bearing states have a pronounced influence on international events. It is odd to recall that Egypt in 1945 was used by the British to create the Arab League and divert Egyptian attentions safely northward—in order to leave Sudan alone—for Britain.

Now, of course, the industrial "West" remains continually under the menace of energy shortages which, even in the short run, be avoided only by placing the Gulf-Red Sea lands. But other terrifying problems also lie behind that screen of unreality we so often use to obscure the facts of life.

Year after year millions of U.S. food aid authorizations and was forced to give assurances that the aid would go to "needy people." Delays in food aid would have been serious, as Indonesia has had to plan for imports of 1.6 million tons of rice in the five months up to March, 1978.

But behind the image of "relieving 10,000" stands the reality of a bleak future which many of those 10,000 people will face as they enter the camps set up for them. CARMEL BUDIARDJO, London.

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Hungary to Get Crown—And Carter Gesture

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS.—On Christmas Day of the year 1000, Pope Sylvester II gave King Stephen I of Hungary the crown that he was to use for his coronation. Even then it was not considered a masterpiece of jewelry: a few strips of gold with enamel inlays representing Christ and the apostles, topped by a crown—which now is inclined to the right by the burden of years.

But it is not intrinsic artistic value that has made the Crown of St. Stephen a relic brimming with emotional and political significance. Above all it has a mystical power: There can be no king in Hungary without this crown. The fact that King Stephen received it directly from the Pope without it passing through the Holy Roman Emperor signified the foundation of Hungary and its right to exist as a sovereign state.

Few relics have been through so much in 1,000 years: stolen by adventurers; confiscated by foreign governors; seized by the Turks and by the Austrians; hidden at the approach of the Tatars, the Poles, the French; buried in distant villages; sealed in iron chests and deposited in a steel-walled vault in the Royal Palace of Budapest. Since World War II, the Crown of St. Stephen has been in Fort Knox, waiting to be returned to a free, democratic and sovereign government in Hungary.

Not Free

But 977 years after the coronation of St. Stephen, the United States will present the crown to the Communist authorities, which represent a government that is no more free than it is democratic or sovereign. On Friday, a large U.S. delegation, probably headed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, will return the crown, the scepter and other jewels to the Hungarian government. The ceremonies will last two days and will coincide with the end of President Carter's current trip.

Washington has decided to take a step that is not unanimously approved in the United States, in Eastern Europe or in Hungary itself. But Washington has its reasons.

Many still oppose the return of the crown to a government that does not deserve it. But Washington's stand is clear: The crown is a symbol of a nation's history, of its rank among the nations of the West and of Christianity. Accessible to the public (that was one of the conditions for its return), the crown will recall this past and all the tradition linked to it. Locked up in Fort Knox, the crown would sooner or later become merely a relic of the past, living only in the memories of an ever smaller number of historians.

Furthermore, the return of the crown cannot but gain goodwill for the United States. The people of Hungary—proud of its history—will long be grateful to the United States.

Growing Gap

Other emerging problems are not yet adequately discerned. Consider the growing intellectual gap between, for example, the United States and France on one hand, Uganda and Burundi on the other. How can one imagine backward lands helping themselves effectively when each day they become relatively even more backward?

Yet advanced nations have done nothing impressive about freeing world population levels or developing large new food resources—for example, by farming the sea.

The United States has learned it can neither escape the political world through isolation nor "save" it by imposing its own particular doctrines. We are more and more weak islands sailing the initiative on their own—like Sadat in Egypt, Ian Smith in Rhodesia, King Hassan (aided by France) in Zaïre.

As the wealthiest, most industrialized country (if not the most efficient), we cannot dodge our moral responsibilities to help the economic and human globe with generosity and new ideas. Yet we cannot undertake too much alone.

In this realm we must offer far more technical guidance to underdeveloped poor nations accompanied by far more urging to underdeveloped rich nations—that they should also take initiatives, but of a charitable sort. Some men, after all, are brothers; the more the merrier.

some, which are above all political. For the United States, at least, the crown will not be presented to the Communist government but to the Hungarian people. However, Mr. Carter is evidently making some sort of gesture toward the regime of János Kadar, which legitimately can be considered the most liberal, or the least repressive, of all Communist regimes.

And the crown is going not to just any Communist country but to the state of "goulash Communism"—a name originally meant to be pejorative, but which basically signifies that life in Hungary is better than in other Eastern European countries. The Soviet Disarmament points to Budapest's promise for a positive solution to all questions of reunification of families.

Well-Being

Furthermore, while Hungary is not a democracy—far from it—it does enjoy a certain level of material and human well-being; it has no political prisoners and almost no political repression. Certainly, many still remember the Soviet occupation of 1956, and there is still neither a political opposition nor a free press. But the fact remains that 35 intellectuals who a few months ago publicly supported Prague's Charter 77 human rights declaration have not been persecuted. Hungarian authorities have just honored "for deserving acts in favor of Socialist Hungary" Sandor Haraszti, 80, who was a minister of the Nagy government in 1956 and who was condemned to eight years in prison in 1958 as "a leading force of the counter-revolution."

It also may be assumed that the return of the crown—an evidently religious symbol—would not take place without the tacit approval of the Vatican. Last June, Mr. Kadar visited the Pope, who expressed optimism regarding future relations between the Vatican and Budapest. Nothing was more indicative of the present state of relations between the Vatican and Hungary than the presence of the 10 million inhabitants who are Catholics—the unreported presence of Mrs. Kadar, the wife of the Communist party leader, at the 80th birthday mass for Pope Paul.

Also indicating the regime's attitude toward religion is the fact that Hungary is the only Communist country where the evangelist Billy Graham has been able to preach—without restriction.

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Furthermore, the return of the crown cannot but gain goodwill for the United States. The people of Hungary—proud of its history—will long be grateful to the United States.

New Attitude

In a larger context, the U.S. gesture is another indication that the attitude of this administration toward Eastern Europe is different from that of its predecessor. This "magnanimous gesture" by Washington is a convincing demonstration of what Zbigniew Brzezinski calls "political pluralism," which means: that Eastern European nations must be treated according to the distinct national characteristics.

Basically, Washington wants to make it clear that it rejects the "Brezhnev doctrine." The return of the Crown of St. Stephen is a clear proof that although the dominant position of the Soviet Union is unquestioned in Eastern Europe, the United States can have—through a prudent and selective policy—ample room for efficient maneuvering in the area.

Thus it cannot be a coincidence that the return of the Crown of St. Stephen to Budapest will take place just a few days after Mr. Carter's visit to Poland. Those two countries are the most profoundly Christian, nationalistic and "Western" countries of the Eastern bloc. The Poles and Hungarians are two peoples who have succeeded in maintaining, through 30 years of indoctrination, their own identity and their own personality. Despite the tribulations suffered at the hands of the Soviet Union, they are the two least marked by "Sovietism."



HAPPY OLD MAN—Massa, reportedly the world's oldest captive gorilla, celebrates his 47th birthday by taking a large bite from a cake in his Philadelphia zoo cage. Massa has lived at the zoo for 42 years.

THE ART MARKET

The Glamorous Aura Of Great Collections

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Dec. 30 (UPI)—The aura surrounding great collections remains the greatest glamorizer that can boost the price of any work of art. That fact emerges from the two yearly reviews just published by Sotheby Parke Bernet and Christie's.

The first important collection in the past season appeared last year in November when Robert Gathorne-Hardy's old master drawings were laid on the block at Sotheby's in London. The collection, which was formed over a hundred years by three generations, had been exhibited recently at Colnaghi's in London and at the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

The results were spectacular. However, grand Michelangelo's name may be, no one would have ventured to predict the phenomenal \$173,200 made on Nov. 24, 1976, by the study of a male torso, 24.5 by 17.5 centimeters, in black chalk. It remains the world record for an old master drawing.

Equally impressive is the price of \$25,800 paid for a sketch, 14 by 23.5 centimeters, in pen and brown ink, called "The Holy Family With Saints," by Vittore Carpaccio.

While the attraction of world-famous names might account for these figures, no such reason can be given for some other extraordinary prices. A study of a young boy playing the viola di gamba rose to \$20,900. The small drawing, 25.4 by 16.4 centimeters, is attributed to Bartolomeo Cesi on the basis of its similarity with an angel that may be seen in his altarpiece painted for the Church of San Domenico at Bologna.

Last March
A few months later, last March 29, the glamorous effect could be verified in the case of Chinese art when the Malcolm collection was auctioned, again at Sotheby's. The collection, focusing on archaic bronzes and early pottery, was started by Maj. Gen. Sir Neil Malcolm and continued after his death at the end of World War II by his son, Douglas.

On June 21, the auction of the collection covering Maori and Hawaiian art came up at Christie's. Prices had been very

these was a ritual bronze food vessel which ranks among the key pieces of Chinese art. Inside, an inscription records its execution after the capture of the Shang capital by the rising Chou dynasty, dating it to circa 1010 B.C. The bronze is a masterpiece, which explains, in addition to the glamour, why it soared to £121,000 and is now to be seen at the British Museum.

But a small silver box, 10 centimeters in diameter, with paragon designs and made in the 8th century under the Tang dynasty, went up to £28,600, an unexpected price since it was not in perfect condition.

More unexpected still was the price of \$88,200 paid for a ribbed black glazed vase from the province of Hoonan. The squat vase, 28 centimeters high, illustrates a well known type of the 11th-12th century. Even though it is one of the finest specimens on record, it could have been considered well sold at one third of that price.

The spectacular recovery of the Japanese art market, where a high proportion of top quality Chinese objects d'art eventually end up, made these prices possible. Nevertheless, the collector's label undoubtedly helped.

Primitive Art
A few months later, on May 9 and June 21, the rule was proven true in yet another area, that of primitive art.

The May sale held at Sotheby's consisted of the collection formed by Mr. and Mrs. Morris Pritz, American residents of Paris. There it was that the world record for a work of pre-Columbian art was paid—\$64,900 for a pale greenstone mask from Teotihuacan, whose broad dating is given as A.D. 250 to 750.

Here again, the world record for a piece of African wood carving was set at \$25,200 with a Senzou rhythm pattern shaped as the standing figure of a highly stylized woman.

But this was nothing compared with the James H. Cooper collection. On June 21, the auction of the collection covering Maori and Hawaiian art came up at Christie's. Prices had been very



A pre-Columbian greenstone mask (circa AD 250-750) which made \$64,900 at London auction held in May.

high in November, 1976, for the African section. They went through the roof for the art of the Southern Seas.

A feather cloak, brought \$154,000. This, the catalogue says, was made from the feathers of extinct species and presented by Hawaii's King Kamehameha III to a foreign official in 1851. The other record price was \$88,200 paid by the British Museum, for a wooden drum, 29.2 centimeters high, resting on modern-looking human figures. Such drums, used for beating time for hula dances, are not uncommon in museums, but only three complete pieces, including this one, have carved human figure supports. The Hoger drum is, moreover, documented as far back as 1841: The buyer was, as one might expect, the British Museum.

Other Fields
Other examples could be offered in other fields to illustrate the attraction of great collections. They prove how important subjective considerations can be in the art market. For while the pieces mentioned were in a way all so outstanding that one could always argue that they justify the prices paid, other pieces of lesser rarity or splendor also made prices far above those that they would command in a different context.

It is these great collections that help build up the strength of a market. By focusing publicity and the attention of collectors, influential institutions, etc., they induce buyers to send their goods to one market rather than another. Conversely, the owners of glamorous collections turn to glamorous markets. The preference given to London by the Pritz collection is one of the most severe deficits undergone by the French market since 1974, when the Vever collection of Japanese prints—a French collection—went to London, not Paris.

The Pritz collection was not necessarily the only conceivable one. The latest sale of primitive art, conducted on Dec. 3 and 5, by City Londoners in Paris, has shown that Paris can do as well as London in that field. But what matters in the art market is what people believe.

So far the number of collections of international magnitude auctioned in London shows that the Paris auctioneers have a lot of uphill work to do if they are to reverse the current bias towards London.

Art at Auction: The Year at Sotheby Parke Bernet, 1976-1977, 512 pages, \$12.50.

Christie's Review of the Season 1977, 520 pages, \$12.50.

THEATER IN LONDON

Evaluating the Plays Of the Past Season

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 30 (UPI)—With formed by intelligence and passion. Miss Dench, too, was witty in "Much Ado About Nothing" and wonderfully funny in the RSC's marvelous musical version of "The Comedy of Errors." It was the sort of versatility only matched by Donald Sinden, who, after a triumphant Lear and an excellent Benedick with the RSC, went off to provide comic delight in a bad West End farce, "Close Your Eyes and Think of England."

At the Warehouse, there was a notable revival of Edward Bond's "Blast," which, of dramatizing the predicament of a despairing Shakespeare in his retirement, examined the responsibility of the artist to his society.

At Hampstead, artistic director Michael Rudman turned up some fascinating new plays, including the Russian "A Night on Mount Fuji," Preston Jones' "Last Meeting of the Knights of the White Magnolia," which made one impatient to see the other plays in this trilogy of life in a Texas backwater, and Bernard Pomerance's flawed but vital "Elephant Man," about a Victorian freak.

Theater was pronounced as dead as Marley by younger playwrights who, when not anticipating a Paskett takeover of Britain, suggested that, in an ideal state, it would be one of those institutions that withered away. But, like Marley's ghost, it won't lie down and next year, perhaps, it may provide more visitations that raise the spirits.

The ghost would probably prefer to remember more conspicuous matters, such as the many graves in that crowded cemetery where lie the relics of the British musical, decayed even before they were quickly buried: "Fire Angel," "Lancel," "Shoot Up at Elbow Creek," "Dean" and "Maggie" among them.

But I warmed myself at the fires provided by two theaters—the Royal Shakespeare Company and the Hampstead Theatre Club. Trevor Nunn, the RSC's director, has gathered around him a company of splendidly individual actors and directors capable of working not only in the large auditorium of the Aldwych but in the intense and intimate atmosphere of the small studio, the Warehouse.

Ian McKellen and Judi Dench were encouraged to take risks that resulted in electrifying performances in a spare and tremendous production of "Macbeth." Apart from his harsh Macbeth, McKellen, in a year of sustained brilliance, was also a boyish Romeo, a conscience-stricken capitalist in Ibsen's "Pillars of the Community," and a hilarious quick-change artist in "The Alchemist," performances all in-

formed by intelligence and passion. Miss Dench, too, was witty in "Much Ado About Nothing" and wonderfully funny in the RSC's marvelous musical version of "The Comedy of Errors." It was the sort of versatility only matched by Donald Sinden, who, after a triumphant Lear and an excellent Benedick with the RSC, went off to provide comic delight in a bad West End farce, "Close Your Eyes and Think of England."

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Theater was pronounced as dead as Marley by younger playwrights who, when not anticipating a Paskett takeover of Britain, suggested that, in an ideal state, it would be one of those institutions that withered away. But, like Marley's ghost, it won't lie down and next year, perhaps, it may provide more visitations that raise the spirits.

The ghost would probably prefer to remember more conspicuous matters, such as the many graves in that crowded cemetery where lie the relics of the British musical, decayed even before they were quickly buried: "Fire Angel," "Lancel," "Shoot Up at Elbow Creek," "Dean" and "Maggie" among them.

But I warmed myself at the fires provided by two theaters—the Royal Shakespeare Company and the Hampstead Theatre Club. Trevor Nunn, the RSC's director, has gathered around him a company of splendidly individual actors and directors capable of working not only in the large auditorium of the Aldwych but in the intense and intimate atmosphere of the small studio, the Warehouse.

Ian McKellen and Judi Dench were encouraged to take risks that resulted in electrifying performances in a spare and tremendous production of "Macbeth." Apart from his harsh Macbeth, McKellen, in a year of sustained brilliance, was also a boyish Romeo, a conscience-stricken capitalist in Ibsen's "Pillars of the Community," and a hilarious quick-change artist in "The Alchemist," performances all in-

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After 5 Years' Research

Vienna Doctor Implants Knee Created With Engineer's Aid

VIENNA, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—A Vienna doctor, with some help from a mechanical engineer, has developed an artificial knee, which specialists claim could launch a revolution in geriatric and accident repair surgery.

Dr. Alfred Mensechik, of the Lorenz Boehler Accident Hospital, has already successfully implanted three of the new joints this year. He said they are the first to conform to the leg's bone and muscle structure and accurately simulate the knee's natural movements.

His patients, elderly arthritis sufferers, are able to get about without the jerky mechanical movements of conventional "metal knees" and without the effort and pain often suffered.

Tremendous Exertion

The theory behind Dr. Mensechik's knee is the result of more than five years of research, after he became convinced that the dozen or so different types of joints available were inadequate for the job they were supposed to do.

For the patients, tremendous exertion was needed to get up from a chair. A short stroll would result in aching muscles. Often joints loosened in their bored-out sockets, causing agony.

Dr. Mensechik said he has solved all these problems with a simple-looking mechanism made from non-corrosive chromium, nickel and cobalt. It costs about 5,000 schillings (\$375) to manufacture and is fitted in a 45-minute operation.

Its conception began when the surgeon first looked at the scientific principles on which the conventional joints were based. He found a labyrinth of uncertainty and presumption.

Mathematical Laws

Repeated attempts to define the mathematical laws governing the movement of the knee had failed, he said.

A major reference work produced in 1972 concluded that limb movements stood outside standard physical laws and somehow adhered to mysterious "natural" principles.

Finding this hard to accept,

P.J. Moriarty Is Dead; N.Y.C. Restaurateur

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (UPI)—P.J. Moriarty, 68, the restaurateur who served steaks, chops and generous helpings of Irish charm to reporters, theater people, television celebrities and other patrons for nearly 30 years at as many as four Manhattan saloons called "P.J. Moriarty's" died of cancer yesterday.

Mr. Moriarty arrived in New York from Ireland in 1929. He opened his first restaurant in 1948. It became a haunt for newsmen, theater people and television celebrities.

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AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Rome

Libero Andreotti (1875-1994), Emporio Floreale, 47 Via delle Carrozze, Rome, to Jan. 30.

This sculptor reached his peak after the turn of the century. His grace and charm, his deft handling of the human, especially the female, body are unusual. Heads, hands, the drapery and clothing are treated with a wonderful, witty attention to detail and movement, and with fresh imaginative insights.

Despite his closeness to art déco taste, Andreotti—a locksmith's son from the small Tuscan town of Pescia, later successful in Florence and Paris—is not mannered. There are echoes of the American Eli Nadelman, who did his best work in the same period, since both tread the very fine line between a profound and grave universal expression and the merely timely and decorative. Marble reliefs are vivid, the bronzes of young women playful and serious. The charcoal drawings of nudes are sensual, but rendered with a detached swift brushing of lines.

Today, sculpture too often makes us think first of the material it is made from. Here we forget about marble or bronze or clay. The image lives so vividly beyond them.

...
The Great Refused Ones, Folk Art of Sardinia, Puglia and Basilicata. Photographs of the Manufacture of Folk Art and Rituals by Cresco, Sals, Garcia and Spada. Rondanini, 48 Piazza Rondanini, Rome, through Jan. 30.

The flowers carpeting a street at Ascension Day last May were arranged to represent a hammer and sickle and a corner of Picasso's "Guernica." Instead of the traditional motifs, he had down from pagan times. Rugs woven on the old looms in the Abruzzi Mountains now bear patterns from the Orient. Most of the folk art in Italy, which until recently was so very rich in it, is also languishing because craftsmen are left without apprentices. This exhibition takes a stand against the trend. Not only the artifacts themselves are exhibited, but how they are used and made is explained in lively and penetrating documentary photographs. Folk art nourishes all art—cubism, the fauves, Stravinsky and Ives could not have been what they were without it.

...
Consagra, Graphics, L'Arco, 35 Via Mario De' Fiori, Rome, Drawings, 12 Via della Dogana Vecchia, both through Jan. 15.

This well-known abstract sculptor always works from a frontal view for the local government. Masses of small elements, like the leaves of a tree or the whorls in a cloud, are held together in a flat rounded shape which is slitted, punched through and connected in crucial places. How he arrived at his way of disposing with volume, not working in the round like most sculptors but using a painter's approach, is shown lucidly in these twin exhibitions. In the first, his etchings, among them some



Andreotti's 1921 plaster entitled "The Peach."

early figurative ones, play up sequences of calligraphic marks slowly getting denser and developing into a consistent imagery. In the second, work projects and other drawings further illustrate his methods.

...
Klenbok, Gabbiano, 51 Via Della Fresa, Rome, through Jan. 16.

Klenbok has come a long way from his more sensational, or semiborn, or tableaux like "The Beany," an entire old Los Angeles bar and its clients, and "Five-Cat Stud," about the emasculation of a Negro. He used humans somewhat the way Duane Hanson does, like dummies in a wax cabinet, less subtly than Segal's replicas of people made of swaths of white plaster.

Now living in Berlin and a regular customer at the Charlottenburg flea market, he tries to evoke a specific atmosphere without the direct representation of humans. With thought or found contrivances, it seems he would like to give an idea of the eerie residue of Nazism. Elaborate constructions are the framework for series of little black radio sets called "Volkswaffen" (people's weapons), which Klenbok maintains were the first mechanical propaganda devices ever—though Mussolini used the radio as mass media long before Goebbels. The menacing contraptions are all gray, cumbersome and funky. Like racks in butcher shops, scaffolds, elements for strange

power stations, they try very hard to look like cunning ominous instruments of violence and torture—but manage only to appear like the forlorn antique fobs, nostalgic leftovers from another era, which they actually are.

...
Wilhelm von Glöden (1858-1931) Photographs, Ferrante, 28 Tor Mellina, Rome, through January.
Young nude men in poses of the antique against a Mediterranean landscape—somewhat as in Alma Tadema's oils—were photographed by a German baron, who was a painter. Their open, wild faces are even more striking than their defenses, sometimes workmanlike bodies. The baron loved them and their background and what he saw as the pagan in them. Today, the viewer wonders about the poverty and ignorance which drove these Sicilian fishermen and laborers to expose themselves in such a way against their own rigid customs. Suffering and patience emanates from these still young people. Von Glöden went to Taormina to the cure of tuberculosis and learned photography. He was immediately successful in Germany. Later, impoverished, he used his skill to make picture postcards of Sicilians, which are now quite rare. His negatives—7,000 of them on glass plates—were confiscated by the Fascists as pornographic material. As a result of ensuing trials and their being presented as evidence, most of them were lost or broken.

...
Eric Marden, Sporn, 21 Quattro Fontane, Rome, through Jan. 15.

Marden, honored with a showing at New York's Guggenheim Museum in 1976 and still quite young, is one of the leading international minimalist painters. Here each work consists of three rectangular panels, two painted on blood red flaking one of slate gray or two slate-gray canvases tightly hung on either side of a dead white. These threesomes are enigmatic or opaque at best, bland at worst.

...
—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Paris

Feminie 77, Unesco, 9 Place Fontenay, Paris 7, to Jan. 8.

"I have never stopped asserting that I do not believe in a specifically feminine art," writes Dany Bloch in her preface to the catalogue of a show devoted to some 200 artists—excluding a few men. One might wonder then what purpose is served by an exhibition devoted essentially to women artists. Dany Bloch answers that by observing that "worthwhile work by women is often ostracized by exhibition organizers." Chances are that she knows what she is talking about, since she works for a museum herself. There is no doubt that in Paris alone there are a good number of excellent artists who are women. One sees their work in galleries and it seems obvious that gender has nothing to do with quality. "Feminie 77" allows each artist one work, which is something of a handicap when it comes to appraising artists individually. There is a fair amount of junk, but strong works do not benefit either from being displayed in a haphazard way and among bad company. Eve Aeppli's life-sized doll, for instance, can be grim and impressive when seen in numbers in the Jules gallery. A single doll, however, with the painting that serves as its setting, showed up against a mahogany panel, creates no mood at all. One emerges feeling that the cause of art and of women in art might be better served by showing only 10 or 20 artists in some depth, and by spending some money to neutralize the Unesco architecture, which was not conceived as a setting for art shows.

...
Les Ballets Russes de Diaghilev, Centre Culturel du Marais, 28 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris 3, to March 17.

This little cultural center in the Marais has become a respectable job of assembling costumes, drawings, designs, scores and memorabilia of the Diaghilev ballets and presenting them in an intriguing and coherent way. Costumes for a given ballet—"Le Sacre du Printemps," "Daphnis and Chloé" etc.—are presented along with other documents (the score for "Daphnis" for instance) in a room where a recording of the music is played uninterrupted, mostly in stereo. Bakst, Ballo, Béral, Braque, Chagall, Chirico, Cocteau, Soutine, Delmas, Derain, Max Ernst, Matisse, Picasso, Rodin are some of the artists who contributed sets and/or costumes and who are represented. Nijinsky is well documented, too.

...
—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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Dollar Drops To New Lows In Thin Trade

Dealers Are Gloomy On 1978 Prospects

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP-DJ).—The dollar scored new lows against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc today on the foreign exchange market, opening a year in which it registered unprecedented declines against the world's main trading currencies.

Dealings reached a virtual standstill today as most operators and banks left the market in advance of the New Year holiday.

Against the deutsche mark, the U.S. fund fell 40 points to 2,090 marks. It lost nearly 2 cents against the Swiss franc, slipping to 1,980 francs from 2,075 francs overnight. The U.S. unit also lost ground against several other major currencies.

"The dollar's depreciation is a chronic disease that's not going to stop," said one dealer at a major British bank. "Only a slight reversal is possible. Over the longer term of five years, the dollar will gradually go down due to its role as a reserve currency. There are too many dollars and, frankly, I don't think the Americans are too worried about it."

Political Problems

The dealer took a skeptical view of suggestions that West Germany and Japan may boost their economies in 1978 to act as locomotive forces to stimulate worldwide recovery. He said internal political, as opposed to economic, considerations will not permit either Japan or Germany to accelerate economic growth fast enough to offset their huge trade surpluses.

In the meantime, the United States will probably continue to pursue expansionary economic policies that will increase demand for imported goods and add to the nation's rate of inflation. Each of these factors is potentially hazardous for the dollar, especially if the Federal Reserve appears to loosen its reins on credit supply, dealers in Europe agreed.

Dealers cited the lack of a U.S. energy policy aimed at reducing the country's purchases of foreign oil as an important factor behind the dollar's continued slump.

Dim Outlook

Generally, dealers agreed that the prospects for the U.S. currency in 1978 will remain dim as long as the United States continues to run huge monthly trade deficits.

The lack of confidence itself contributes to the dollar's woes, with multinational companies adopting an adverse pattern of leads and lags in commercial dollar transactions. This type of situation, concentrated in Britain's sterling crisis of 1976.

It means that companies with dollar receivables tend to sell them for harder currencies as quickly as possible and those with funds in, say, deutsche marks or Swiss francs hold on to them for as long as possible. This pattern, dealers explained, gives the dollar heavy downside risk with little upside potential.

The effects of leads and lags were said to be one of the main elements in the dollar's steep drop in the fourth quarter of 1977. Over the last three months, the U.S. fund fell by 9.1 per cent against the deutsche mark, 15.3 per cent against the Swiss franc and 9 per cent against the yen.

Since the end of 1976, the dollar has fallen by 11.2 per cent against the deutsche mark, 18.9 per cent against the Swiss franc and 19.2 per cent against the yen. Starting, meanwhile, has risen to its best level against the dollar since March 1974, at \$1.8185, up 72 points from late yesterday. The pound rose by 9.8 per cent against the U.S. fund in the last quarter of 1977 and is 12.7 per cent above year-earlier levels.

EEC Unit Puts Basic Price on Imported Steel

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—The Common Market Committee today published its list of basic steel import prices to protect the EEC steel industry from cut-price competition from Jan. 1.

A Commission spokesman said the "base" or minimum import price would be on average about 6.75 per cent lower than the floor and guide prices set for community steelmakers.

A total of 17 types of the most commonly traded steel products are to be included in the system. Foreign steel suppliers to the EEC will have to respect the base price on their shipments to the community from Sunday. If they undercut these levels, they will have to pay a penalty duty of "dumping" at below production costs on the EEC market.

The countries affected are Japan, South Korea, South Africa, Brazil, Spain, the Communist countries of Eastern Europe and the members of the European Free Trade Association.

The U.S. Fed: Secretive and Misunderstood

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (WP).—William Miller has been nominated by President Carter to head one of the most powerful, most secretive and least understood U.S. governmental agencies: The Federal Reserve Board.

The seven-member board of governors oversees the nation's monetary policy of the United States and does so in theoretical independence from the White House and Congress. In recent years—as Congress has come to realize that the amount of money the central bank supplies to the economy has a major impact on economic growth, jobs and inflation—the independent policymaking of the Fed has come under increasing congressional scrutiny.

Since 1975, the chairman has appeared before Congress every three months, alternating between the House of Representatives and Senate banking committees, to explain to legislators what goals and targets the Fed has set for the growth of the money supply.

So far, the board has successfully resisted further congressional interference in its monetary policymaking, although the House once passed a bill that would have authorized the General Accounting Office to audit the operations of the central bank.

The Federal Reserve System was established in 1913. Its 13 regional Federal Reserve banks service commercial banks in their respective areas, but the locus of Federal Reserve decision-making resides in the seven-member board of governors and the 12-member Federal Open Market Committee. The Open Market Committee determines

U.S. monetary policy and directs the Fed's open-market operations, in which the agency buys and sells government securities in an attempt to control the growth of the money supply.

The committee is composed of the seven governors, the president of the New York regional bank and four other regional bank presidents.

The Federal Reserve has been having serious troubles controlling money supply growth in recent years, as checking accounts and currency in circulation have grown more quickly than the central bank wanted, despite its repeated attempts to slow the growth.

Economists are divided on just how important the supply of money is to the economy, jobs and inflation. One school of thought holds that interest rates are more important than the supply of money and urges the Federal Reserve to focus its policies toward controlling interest rates.

Another school, the monetarists, believes the supply of money is most important and urges the central bank to decide what level of money growth is compatible with other economic goals, such as economic growth and inflation, and to concentrate on achieving that growth rate.

Under its current chairman, Arthur Burns, the central bank has moved away from concentrating only on interest rates. Instead, the agency is trying to keep money growth within a specified range while at the same time trying to avoid precipitous changes in short-term interest rates.

The Fed conducts its open-market operations buying and selling U.S. government securities. When it buys securities, it injects money into the banking system that commercial banks in turn relays by selling

securities, it seeps up money that banks might otherwise lend out.

The Fed also has other tools to affect money growth: The interest it charges banks that borrow from it, the so-called discount rate, and the percentage of deposits (reserves) it requires banks to keep in non-interest-bearing accounts with the central bank.

But these two tools are less important than the open-market operations. Banks borrow relatively little from the central bank and because banks find it expensive to keep non-interest-bearing accounts with the Fed, the agency has been reluctant to raise reserve requirements.

Banks have been dropping out of the Fed system, making it increasingly difficult for the agency to control monetary policy.

Besides overseeing money growth, the central bank also regulates 1,000 state-chartered banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. The Controller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation regulate the other 13,300 banks.

Bank regulation has also come under serious congressional scrutiny in recent years after the United States was shocked to discover that many of its biggest and most important banks were on special problem lists kept by bank regulators.

There have been moves to consolidate all bank regulation into the same agency to eliminate the differences among the Fed, the controller, and the FDIC to prevent banks from playing one regulator against another.

The Fed and the others have resisted such a consolidation. Since February, the three have met frequently to minimize the differences in bank examinations, the key tool in bank regulation.

Burns' Ouster Pleases Liberals

Economists' Reactions to Change at Fed Are Mixed

By Henry Scott-Stokes

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—Reactions of economists to the nomination of William Miller as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board to replace Arthur Burns range from pleasure at the prospect of having a pragmatic businessman at the helm of the Fed to despair at the loss of Mr. Burns.

But the majority of economists attending the annual meeting of the American Economic Association in New York yesterday said that it was natural that Mr. Burns should be replaced, and those who regretted his departure

were generally from the financial world.

"Money is too important a matter to be left to bankers," quipped Milton Friedman, the 1976 Nobel Prize winner, welcoming the naming of a businessman to the chairmanship of the Fed.

Liberal economists generally expressed relief at the imminent departure of Mr. Burns as chairman (whether he will remain on the board is unknown) rather than great delight at the arrival of Mr. Miller, who does not have credentials as an economist.

But a jubilant Otto Eckstein, chairman of Data Resources Inc., said that having a businessman

to head the central bank would "reduce the insularity of the Fed."

"And maybe Mr. Miller will need some help from outside, too," said Mr. Eckstein with a chuckle. "The Fed still doesn't know that it nearly precipitated a 1929-style collapse three years ago by its restrictionist policies."

The same note of gratitude was struck by Prof. Paul Davidson of Rutgers University, the editor of a new academic publication, The Journal of Post-Keynesian Economics.

Mr. Burns' record in office "was terrible—record inflation, record unemployment, and the deepest recession since the 1930s," said Prof. Davidson. He added: "Before he was appointed, Dr. Burns was regarded as a nice, slightly dotty old man, and since then you've had a halo effect as a result of press coverage."

Such acid sentiments generally prevailed among liberal economists. Substantially different were the reactions of some economists from the financial world rather than from academic circles. Alan Greenspan, another former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, expressed regret at the prospective replacement of Mr. Burns, who is widely regarded by bankers abroad as the incarnation of the stable dollar.

But Mr. Greenspan agreed with those economists who suggested that the powers of the Fed chairman were limited. "Critics of the Fed impute a degree of efficacy to the institution which really isn't there," said Mr. Greenspan.

U.S. Money Supply Grows

By Mario A. Milletti

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—The U.S. basic money supply rose by \$1.5 billion in the banking week ended Dec. 28, but money-market analysts were not surprised.

Meanwhile, a broader gauge of the money supply rose by \$800 million, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

The basic money supply, which consists of currency and checking accounts, rose to \$335.2 billion from a revised \$333.7 billion a week earlier. The broader measure, which includes smaller certificates of deposit, advanced to \$908.9 billion from \$905.1 billion.

The latest figures indicate a continuing decrease in the rate of growth in the money supply over the last few weeks. Over the longer run, however, growth in the basic money supply is above the maximum target rate set by the Federal Reserve.

For the statistical year ended Wednesday, the basic money supply

grew at a 7.3-per-cent rate compared to the Fed's target of 6.5 per cent.

The effective federal funds rate, the fundamental rate in the money markets, rose to 6.65 per cent from 6.54 per cent, the Federal Reserve said. The rate has been in the 6.40 to 6.55 area since October. However, the higher rate in the latest week is considered to reflect sharp shifts in the flow of funds in the money markets typical of the holiday season.

The Fed also said that commercial and industrial loans declined by \$151 million in the Dec. 28 week after increasing during the previous four weeks. The volume of commercial paper outstanding for the Dec. 21 week declined by \$1.2 billion.

Meanwhile, holdings by the Fed of U.S. government securities for foreign and international accounts increased by \$8 million to \$76.35 billion.

'Leading' U.S. Index Drops 0.2%

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—The U.S. index of leading economic indicators fell 0.2 per cent in November following an upward revised gain of 0.8 per cent in October, the Commerce Department said today.

This was the first decline in the index, which is designed to forecast future economic trends, since a 0.2-per-cent decline in June.

The index now stands at 133.8 per cent of its 1967 base. The Commerce Department originally reported the index had risen by 0.7 per cent in October, while in November, 1976, the index rose by 0.7 per cent.

The Commerce Department said five of the components of the index now available for November increased, while five fell.

The average workweek rose to 40.5 hours in November from 40.4 hours in October, raising the index by 0.09 per cent, after an increase of 0.07 per cent in October, while the layoff rate fell, increasing it by 0.21 per cent, following a rise of 0.18 per cent the previous month.

The index of common stock prices rose by 0.04 per cent in November, after a drop of 0.16 per cent, while new consumer goods orders rose to \$35.38 billion in 1977 from \$34.98 billion in October, increasing the index by 0.06 per cent. The previous month, an increase in orders resulted in a 0.09-per-cent gain.

The department said housing permits also gained during November, rising by 0.09 per cent, although at a somewhat slower pace than the 0.27-per-cent gain in October.

On the downside, the percentage of companies reporting slower deliveries fell by 0.25 per cent, after being unchanged in October, and total liquid assets fell by 0.17 per cent after falling by 0.03 per cent the previous month.

Sensitive prices declined by 0.07 per cent in November after a 0.13-per-cent gain in October, and the money balance fell to \$225.4 billion in 1977 dollars from \$226.9 billion, a decline of 0.36 per cent, almost exactly reversing October's 0.35-per-cent increase.

The Commerce Department said new plant and equipment

Markets Closed

Banks and stock exchanges in some European countries and Japan were closed Friday for the New Year holiday. Markets in most countries, including the United States, will remain closed Jan. 2.

orders also fell in November, dropping by 0.05 per cent, after a decline of 0.44 per cent in October.

Two components of the index, new business formation and inventories, are not yet available for November. In October, they rose by 0.24 per cent and declined by 0.04 per cent respectively.

At the same time, the department said the index of coincident indicators rose by 0.8 per cent in November, the same as the October increase, while the index of lagging indicators rose by 1.3 per cent, following a 1.8-per-cent gain in October.

Construction Contracts

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—The value of construction contracts awarded in November increased 20 per cent to \$10.4 billion from \$8.69 billion in the year-earlier month, the F.W.

Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Inc. said today.

Of this total, the residential building sector rose about 40 per cent to \$5.28 billion as against \$3.71 billion in November, 1976, the report said. Non-residential building contracts in November gained 17 per cent to \$5.10 billion compared with \$2.66 billion a year earlier.

Non-building construction contracts totals dipped to \$3 billion in November from \$2.25 billion a year earlier.

The division, commenting on the November level of contracts, said the gain reflects "sustained demand for housing and a solid improvement in contracting for nonresidential building."

For the first 11 months of 1977, the total construction contracts awarded were up about 25 per cent to \$128.9 billion from the \$102.9 billion of the comparable 1976 period, the report said.

Stocks in See-saw Session Close Year With Small Gains

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—The stock market changed directions several times today, closed out the year with a token gain in busy trading.

Prices traded within a narrow range all day, reflecting mostly year-end tax and portfolio adjustments, analysts said. Only a handful of issues showed price changes of a point or more.

As trading began, the government said its November index of leading indicators eased 0.3 per cent, but the decline—the first in four months—had no visible effect on the market as it had been widely expected.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 0.78 at 831.17. It was up 0.08 at 3 p.m.

Volume totaled 23.6 million shares, compared with 23.61 million yesterday.

Japan Bankruptcies Rise to Over 18,000

TOKYO, Dec. 30 (UPI).—A total of 18,064 companies, mostly small steel, shipping, shipbuilding and textile firms, went bankrupt this year with debts totaling \$12.13 billion, a private credit research agency said today.

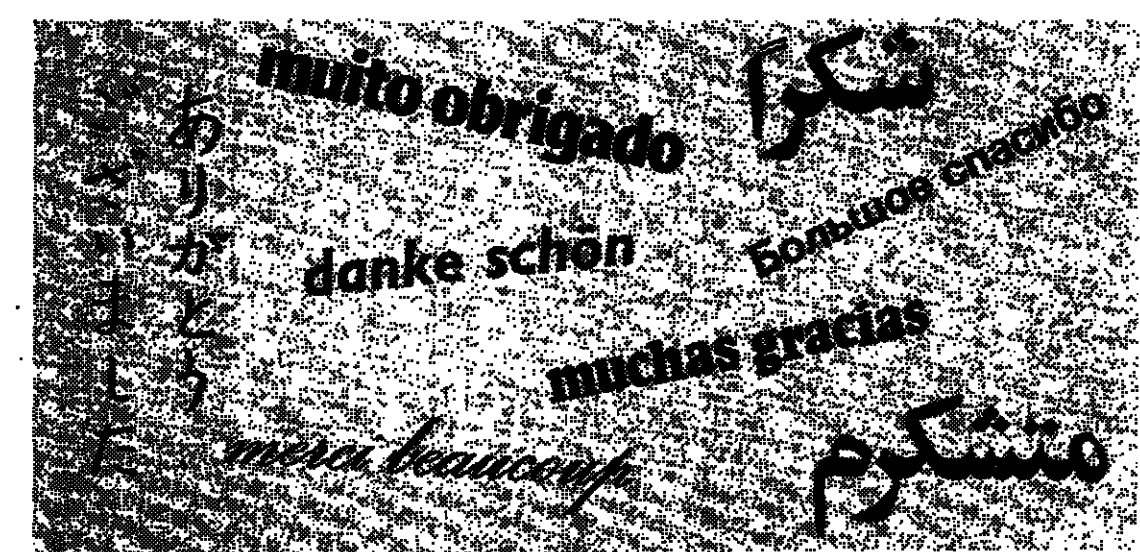
The agency, Teikoku Koshin-sho, said the number of failures was up 15.5 per cent over last year and the amount of debts was up 28.2 per cent.

Denmark Posts Deficit

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 29 (AP-DJ).—Denmark posted a 1.5-billion-kroner (\$260-million) deficit on its balance of trade for November, up from a 1.3-billion-kroner deficit in October but down from a 2.1-billion-kroner deficit in November, 1976, the government's bureau of statistics said in a provisional report today.

Imports in November totaled 7.13 billion kroner, up from 7.09 billion kroner in the year-earlier period. Exports were 5.63 billion kroner in November, up from 5.02 billion in the same month last year, the provisional report stated.

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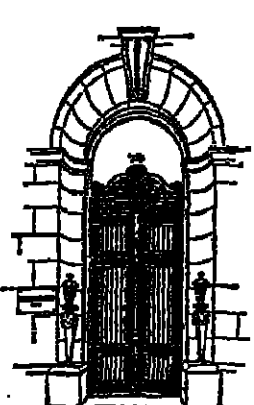
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Statistics Give Oakland the Edge and Dallas a Wide Margin

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (UPI)—The two playoff games on Sunday for the American and National Conference championships fell into familiar football categories. The first, Oakland against Denver, pitted the potent offense (Raiders) against the shorthorn defense (Broncos) while the second, matching Dallas and Minnesota, represents the David and Goliath theme, the Vikings being a bunch of Davids rated as 11-point underdogs to the mighty Cowboys.

A preview of the two games follows, with won-lost records in parentheses:

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Oakland (12-3) at Denver (10-5)—Bud Goode, the sports analyst, has let the numbers pour from his computer and he constructs the classic offense-defense duel. The Raiders rank No. 1 in the league in points scored, 386; in average number of rushing plays a game, 48.5, which is

the statistic of ball control, and in first downs by rushing, 156. Yet the Broncos are No. 1 in these defensive categories: opponent yards per rush, 5.3; first downs by rushing, 77; and touchdowns allowed by rushing, only five.

The key factor, Goode observes, will be Denver's commitment to its modest offense regardless of the score. The figures say that the Raiders' defense can definitely be penetrated by the run if the Broncos will only stick with the rushing attack.

Oakland was no better than 24th in the league in opponent yards gained per play, 4.9, and 26th in opponent rushing yards per play, 4.3.

Because Oakland scores so easily and so often, its opponents usually desert their game plan too early and start throwing passes in a catch-up offense.

Goode feels that Denver can stay close and always run on the Raiders, thus keeping Ken Stabler and company, who operate the Oakland offensive fireworks, off the field. That is strategy. The pure numbers make it a toss-up game.

It will be the third meeting of the season for these teams and the first two were contrasts. In the first at Oakland on Oct. 16, the Broncos intercepted seven of Stabler's passes and sacked him five times.

The Raiders never became untracked and lost, 30-7, breaking a 17-game winning streak. But they were ready two weeks later in Denver, where no Oakland team has lost since 1963.

On "Orange Crunch Day," with all 75,000 spectators wearing or displaying something orange, Oakland jumped out to a 24-0 lead and won easily, 24-14. The Raiders had no turnovers and Stabler went untouched while the Denver quarterbacks were sacked eight times and two turnovers led to Oakland scores.

"I hate the Raiders," says Tommy Jackson, the Denver linebacker. "After we beat the Broncos," counters Floyd Rice, the Oakland linebacker, "I'm going to get a can of orange pop, turn it over and empty it. Slowly." Betting Choice: Oakland by 3 1/2 points.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Minnesota (16-5) at Dallas (13-5)—Statistically at least, this one is simple. "There are 44 key statistics in analyzing any football game," says Goode, "Dallas is better than Minnesota in 40 of them."

The Cowboys will be able to run freely against the Viking defense and thus control the game.

"It's that simple," Goode added. The Minnesota defense allows four yards per carry on running plays and ranks from 19th to 21st in the league in such categories as opponent rushing yards allowed, opponent rushing yards per game, opponent rushes per game.

The two have played once this season, on opening day in Bloomington, Minn. It was largely a standoff, the Cowboys winning, 16-10, in overtime. In that game, Tony Dorsett carried the ball only four times and was taken out after fumbling.

Now he is gaining yards in bunches and his coach, Tom Landry, says of him, "Any time Tony sees daylight he will run it." We have just never had anything like that on our team. It's exciting to watch."

But anything can happen in a playoff game as the Vikings proved last week when they upset the Rams in the rain at the Los Angeles Coliseum. They are unlikely to have stage fright as most of the players have coped with playoff pressures before.

Minnesota has played for and won the NFC championship three times in the last four years. The Cowboys, Dallas, have few playoff neophytes. Dallas teams have played for this same championship seven times in the last 11 years and won three times. Betting choice: Dallas by 11.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	21	11	.656	
New York	18	15	.543	3 1/2
Buffalo	12	19	.387	9
Seattle	11	23	.323	10 1/2
New Jersey	8	26	.235	14

Central Division				
Washington	20	12	.625	
Cleveland	18	14	.562	
San Antonio	16	16	.500	
Atlanta	17	15	.529	
New Orleans	13	19	.406	6 1/2
Houston	13	19	.406	7

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Pacific Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	20	12	.606	
Phoenix	19	14	.576	
San Diego	17	16	.515	1 1/2
Los Angeles	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Golden State	15	19	.441	3 1/2

Midwest Division				
Denver	20	12	.606	
Chicago	19	14	.576	
Minnesota	17	16	.515	1 1/2
Detroit	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Indiana	13	19	.406	5 1/2
Kansas City	13	19	.406	5 1/2

NBA Standings (Continued)				
Pacific Division (Continued)	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	20	12	.606	
Phoenix	19	14	.576	
San Diego	17	16	.515	1 1/2
Los Angeles	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Golden State	15	19	.441	3 1/2

Thursday's Games				
New York 108, New Jersey 101 (McAdoo 38, Williams 19; Johnson 21, K. Porter 19).				
Boston 124, Milwaukee 115 (Cowens 30, Havlicek 24; Johnson 28, Bridges 21).				
Phoenix 110, Kansas City 104 (Westphal 28, Davis 22; Wetzel 22, Sims 18).				
Houston 104, Cleveland 98 (Malone 24, Murphy 20; Russell 28, Chones 20).				

WHA Results

Thursday's Games				
Birmingham 7, Cincinnati 1 (Napier 3, Lineham, Henderson, Stephenson, Stewart).				
Edmonton 3, Indianapolis 1 (Preston 2, Gray 2, Rakowski, Connor, Lund, Marotte).				

NHL Results

Thursday's Games				
Los Angeles 2, Colorado 2 (Dionne, Goring; Delorme, Spruce).				
Philadelphia 3, Minnesota 2 (Barber, MacLellan 3; Kirschner; Jensen, Rittman).				
Detroit 3, Buffalo 3 (St. Laurent, Polonski, Libet; McAdams, Lane, Gare).				
Montreal 4, Pittsburgh 3 (Gougeon 2, Lafleur, Lemieux; Schmalz 2, Carr).				
Atlanta 5, St. Louis 4 (Lysek, Mathers, Lalonde, Clements, Philpott; Unger, Pater, Larose, Hess).				

Namath May Quit

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30 (AP).—Quarterback Joe Namath, who came to the Los Angeles Rams this season after a brilliant career with the New York Jets, may have played his last game of professional football.

Though he hasn't said it, Namath, 34, who did not play in the Rams' final 11 games during the recently completed campaign, implied yesterday that he will probably retire after 13 years in the National Football League.

"The time for a decision to be made may already have come," said the former All-American performer at the University of Alabama. "Maybe one should have been made a month or two ago."

Namath said at this time the focus should remain on the team, which was knocked out of the playoffs by Minnesota Monday, 14-7, and its overall successful season.

"It's not a time for me to step up and bring the spotlight on



Joe Namath

me because, if there's no reason to make a decision, why make one," he said. "Right now I'm leaning in one direction, but who knows what will unfold between now and next season."

Will Meet Gerulaitis

Lloyd Is First Briton in Finals Of Australian Open Since '34

MELBOURNE, Dec. 30 (AP).—No. 1 seed Vitas Gerulaitis and John Lloyd advanced to the finals of the Australian Open today.

Gerulaitis, in devastating form, defeated John Alexander, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, in just 80 minutes, while the 22-year-old Lloyd thrashed a nervous Bob Giltman, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0. Lloyd is the first Briton to reach the finals of the Australian Open since the renowned Fred Perry 43 years ago.

After his blitz of Alexander, Gerulaitis, the reigning Italian

Open champion, said he was worried in the third set when Alexander had a break point against him in the eighth game.

"Keep the Pace Up" "I played so well in the first two sets that I did not think I could keep the pace up for the rest of the match," he said.

Two simple errors by Alexander let Gerulaitis off the hook in the third set and he quickly broke back in the ninth game before serving out the match.

Gerulaitis, who will probably never have an easier run through to the final of a "grand slam" tournament, returned Alexander's powerful serve with spectacular accuracy and was very quick around the court.

Alexander said after the match: "I have no excuse to offer. Vitas played magnificent tennis from the very first game. Every good shot I hit did not look so good when it came roaring back at me."

Gerulaitis was so quick around the court that he was able to cut off Alexander's delicate chip shot and lobs before they landed and smash them away for winners.

Hinterseer Warned

By Austrian Ski Team

SCHLADMING, Austria, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Hans Hinterseer, a skier, has been warned that he will be dropped from Austria's World Cup ski team unless he does well in his next race.

Hinterseer, 23, was Austria's top slalom skier until last year, when he placed seventh in the giant slalom and 10th in the slalom at World Cup standings. He has done poorly so far this season.

The Austrian men's trainer, Karl Kahr, said Hinterseer would have to produce an outstanding performance in slalom at Langgamp, Austria, next Tuesday to stay on the national team. The decision was announced after a meeting of coaches here.

Inquiry Into NFL Society Focuses on the 'Dance' and 'Spike'

By Scott Ostler

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30.—A strange but true historical fact: In the early days of football, when a guy scored a touchdown he did not slam and spike, stamp and jump, twist and shout, raise the arms in exultation or call in teammates to assist him in staging a celebratory mindbender.

What the guy did was toss, or even hand, the football to an official and then trot back to the huddle for the extra-point attempt.

It was a cute routine, but it only lasted 100 years, until sometime in the mid-1960s, when something snapped and players began to punctuate touchdowns with a variety of eccentric maneuvers.

And now it's not just touchdowns. Recovered fumbles, interceptions, sacks and pregame coin toss victories are cause for wild demonstrations of joy.

Some say football players have lost their inhibitions. Others maintain that what is lost is dignity, if not sanity. What is certain is that touchdown celebrations have become as integral a part of the modern pro game as some defenses and the Dallas Cowboy cheerleaders.

There are four basic variations of the celebration—the heave (into the stands), the spike (into the ground), the dance and the trance. Two offshoots are the drama, in which two or more teammates dance or perform pantomime, and the spit, which is strikingly similar to what they did in the old days.

Pinning the origin of the spike or other techniques of hot-dogging (not necessarily a derogatory term) is like tracing the inventor of the wheel. No records were kept and it is likely that the spike was invented independently by several players. It was simply a matter of players reacting to a changing cultural climate.

Otis Taylor spiked at Prairie View A and M in 1963 and 1964 and as a rookie with the Kansas City Chiefs in 1965. Another pro rookie that year, Homer Jones of the Giants, spiked.

"I think I'm the grandpa of the spikers," says Jones, now a steel company inspector in Pittsburgh, Texas. "I believe I was the first. They used to throw the ball into the grandstands, but the commissioner ruled that out."

Spiking the first pro football game I started, in 1965, against Philadelphia, I think. There was a lot of conversation [between teams] going on out on the field, so when I scored on an 88-yard pass I spiked just to let off a little steam, rather than poke a guy in the mouth. It was just something I reacted to. I just threw the ball on the ground as hard as I could, like 'Dad gum it, I made it over, I'm through with this son of a gun!'

The heave, now nearly extinct, dates back to at least the 1940s, when it occurred rarely, usually in pro games. The heave enjoyed a brief revival in the late 1960s. Warren Bankston, a rookie running back for the Steelers in 1969, vividly remembers his first.

"We were playing Detroit at Pittsburgh. It was my first pro game and my brother came all the way from L.A. to see me play. I told him, 'If I score, I'm going to throw the ball up in the stands to you.' I rumbled a couple times early in the game and it looked like I would be the goat, but with about two minutes to go I ran over a couple guys and scored. Later while watching the films I noticed that I almost gave the ball to an official, then took it back and flipped it up there."

The NFL soon dimmed the popularity of the heave by flinging heaveers. But Bankston, now a special-teams player for the Raiders, has vowed to carry on the tradition.

The most poetic, creative—and to some, the most irksome—of touchdown celebrations is the dance. Elmo Wright of the Chiefs was the first dancer in pro football, a true pioneer and an inspiration for such current hoopers as Billy (White Shoes) Johnson of the Oilers and Dancin' David Hill of the Lions.

Wright's first dance was pure serendipity. It happened in a college game after he caught a pass and was being dragged down by a tenacious defender.

"I was trying to get out of his hands so I was pumping my legs up and down. I got away and scored. I couldn't spike the ball

IHT Readers Like Cowboys

PARIS, Dec. 30 (UPI).—Nearly half the entrants in the International Herald Tribune's Super Bowl Contest favor the Dallas Cowboys to win the National Football League championship game.

Of 824 valid entries so far, 388 named Dallas, 140 the Oakland Raiders and 107 the Denver Broncos. The fourth team still in contention, the Minnesota Vikings, was named by 6 participants, the smallest number for any team.

Among the teams already eliminated, the Los Angeles Rams were favored by 95 entrants, the Baltimore Colts by 47, the Pittsburgh Steelers by 33 and the Chicago Bears by 14.

Entries have been received from western and eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East, North America and Asia. Because of the slowness of some countries' mail, entries are still arriving and being accepted if they were posted before the deadline.

Antics Often Triggered by a 'Bomb'



Whatever this is, it's not 'The Cool'

so I did the stutter step again. When I got to the bench my teammates were doing it. It seemed to put real enthusiasm in them, so whenever I scored after that I kept doing it."

Wright's dance drew mixed reviews in the press. Lenny Dawson, who quarterbacked the Chiefs during Wright's dancing career, recalls an incident in a game against the Rams.

"A defensive back with the Rams, I can't remember who the guy was, said before the game, 'If [Wright] does that dance on me, I'm going to break his neck.' Elmo didn't score that game, but he had a habit of coming off the line with his head down the first couple of steps. The guy nailed him and broke Elmo's nose."

"Defensive backs are really exposed out there, especially the cornerbacks. Everyone sees they're beaten anyway, then when some guy does a dance, they really get hot."

The greatest dancer today, according to hot-dog scholars, is White Shoes Johnson. Dave Plaut, a writer and director with NFL films, has seen 'em all, and he says:

"The guy who really brought dancing to the forefront is Billy Johnson, no question about it. When people think of what happens after a touchdown, he is probably the guy most fans think of. He's the Babe Ruth of spiking. He's the most innovative, original thinker."

Hill of the Lions likes to dance, but with company. "After he scores," says Plaut, "he calls his teammates around and they do kind of a disco, boogie fever type of dance. He started dancing by himself last year, but it got infectious. Even defensive players run off the bench and get into it. They get seven, eight guys out there."

Any such group activity is a descendant of the first hot-dog drama, the famed "Rolling Six" of the Philadelphia Eagles a few years back. Whenever Charlie Young, Don Zimmerman or Harold Carmichael scored, he would

kneel in the end zone and shake the ball like a pair of dice, while his two cohorts would kneel on either side, snapping their fingers and waiting for him to "roll six."

Probably the least innovative hot-dog technique is the prance, where the player prances about, arms extended to the heavens as he turns to give everyone in the stadium an equal opportunity to shower him with cheers. Charley Taylor, who played for the Chiefs, was the original prancer.

"I don't know anything that irritates me more than seeing guys hot-dog," says Glenn Davis, who gets irritated just talking about it. "I just want to get up and go through the TV."

Davis was Army's "Mr. Outside." His college box score was 72 touchdowns, one Heisman trophy.

All-American quarterback Guy Benjamin of Stanford, star running back Charles Alexander of Louisiana State, passing wide Doug Williams of Grambling, barefooted place kicker Tony Franklin of Texas A&M and speedy flanker Randy Shumrin of Southern California are a few of the standouts who will be in action.

The Peace Bowl, featuring Iowa State and North Carolina State, will start the activity, beginning at noon at Atlanta.

Later, Benjamin and Alexander will oppose each other in the Sun Bowl at El Paso, Texas, as Stanford takes on LSU. (Benjamin led the nation in passing this year with more than 30 completions per game while Alexander was second nationally in rushing to Heisman Trophy winner Earl Campbell of Texas. Both teams are 8-3 but LSU has been rated a four-point favorite.

"I think if you'll look at different sports, more and more there is the need for recognition. Everyone is trying to show their individuality and distinctiveness."

"People who spike are expressing emotion and once emotion comes out there's a good feeling about it."

"Then why doesn't spiking carry over into everyday life?" Tutko was asked. "When we get a raise, why don't we slam down the check and slap palms with our secretary?"

"We do it in a more subtle way," he says. "We buy a \$15 bottle of champagne and go to a nice restaurant within business, the real model is Joe Cool. If you slammed a check down you'd be seen as uncool. Instead, you say, 'Hell, I know it all along.' That's another form of saying, 'I'm at the top.'"

Harold Jackson is cool. This is what the Ram wide receiver does after scoring:

"I just ease the ball down on the ground and keep running. Some guys get their kicks out of spiking, they say it's part of the show for the fans. Well, I think I do it for fans, also. I just try to be the cool one. I hand the ball to an official or just drop it, depending on how fast I'm running. That's always been my style."

Spider Lockhart, former Giant safety, once said Jackson is "too much of a gentleman to spike."

Jackson laughs at that description, then says: "I guess that's part of the reason I don't do it. I understand how defensive backs feel. I don't spike because I try to stay friends with defensive backs."

Chuck Foreman of the Vikings is cool. Flipping the ball to the official. "But inside, man, it's like a thousand little kids jumping up and down on Christmas morning."

O. J. Simpson is cool. He doesn't even spike his luggage at airports.

Walker Payton is cool, which is a shame, considering his potential. Payton once won a national "Soul Train" dance contest. Some say it is spines that keeps Payton from spiking.

And Frank Pits is really cool, according to Lenny Dawson. Pits played for the Chiefs during the spike-and-dance heyday of Wright and Taylor.

"Everyone was spiking then," says Dawson. "Pits scored once, then circled around the goalpost and ran back out and placed the ball gently down on the turf."

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